THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, S. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.---NO. 26. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.50.
Clubs of five.....1.35.
Clubs of ten.....1.25.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Bills Introduced.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Spanish-Cuban War.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1872.

SENATE.

AN OMISSION.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the omission from the *Globe* of Mr. Hamlin's suggestion on Friday, that before voting on his (Sumner's) Equal Rights amendment, the Senate should sing "Old Hundred." He said the omission, which was made at the request of Mr. Hamlin, rendered his own subsequent remarks unintelligible.

PUBLIC PARK.

Mr. COLE called up a bill leasing a portion of the Presidio reservation to San Francisco for a public park.

Mr. CASSERLY wished to examine the bill. It went over.

KU KLUX WITNESSES.

The morning hour was consumed in a discussion on a resolution for the arrest of Girt V. Comp, who refused to testify before the Ku Klux Committee in South Carolina.

POSTPONED.

The Amnesty bill was in order, but was postponed till to-morrow, with the understanding that no vote would be taken.

CONFERRING JURISDICTION.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported without amendment a bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of Carondalet *versus* the United States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAIR, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for cotton seized by agents of the United States after June 30th, 1865.

By Mr. HOWE, allowing homestead settlers and the heirs of homestead settlers burned out in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, until the 1st of January, 1873, to rebuild on and re-occupy their homestead lands.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Apportionment bill was then taken up.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) resumed his remarks. He preferred the Senate substitute to the House bill. He said the House bill would do injustice to at least fifteen States, and favored the large States at the expense of the small.

The question was on the first amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, providing that the House shall consist of the present number, 243, instead of 283, as proposed in the House bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) moved to amend so as to make the number 292. Lost—yeas 17, nays 31.

Mr. EDMUNDS again argued that the House bill would violate the constitutional requirements, that there shall be equality in representation, and expressed the opinion that exact justice would be nearest approximated by reverting to the rule which was followed up to 1841, of disregarding fractions altogether.

Other amendments reported by the committee were rejected, except the last, which was adopted—yeas 27, nays 25. The section provides that should any State, after the passage of the act, deny or abridge the right of any of its male residents to vote at any election named in the fourteenth amendment, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the number of representatives shall be proportionally reduced.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out the fifth section, which prohibits the admission of any new State until it has sufficient population to entitle it to one representative. Lost—24 to 32.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to amend so as to give Vermont and New Hampshire three members each. Lost—48 to 9.

Other amendments were offered and rejected.

The bill, having been considered in committee, was reported to the Senate, and the amendment made concurred in—34 to 19. The bill was passed, all the Senators voting aye, except Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton (Maryland), Morrill (Vermont), Norwood, Patterson, Saulsbury and Trickens.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the House bills were introduced admitting pine timber and lumber free for building ten sloops of war; repealing the stamp tax on syrup and preserved vegetables.

By Mr. BUTLER, granting woman suffrage.

By Mr. HOLDMAN, for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa.

By Mr. SLOSS, for a land grant for a railroad from Delaten, Ala., to Macon, Ga.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Mississippi, for a renewal of the land grant for the Gulf Ship Island Railroad Company.

By Mr. SHERIDAN, for arming the whole militia force of the United States.

By Mr. STEVENSON, for refunding to distillers the sums paid for still meters; also, to utilize the burned timber of the public lands of Michigan, Wisconsin.

Mr. PARKER offered a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories.

Mr. CONGER, to complete the survey of the port of Gratiot, the military reservation at Fort Huron, Michigan.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, for the sale of an island in the Saginaw river.

Mr. ORR, to grant the right of way to the Dakotah and Southern Railroad Company.

Mr. COGHLAN, for the improvement of San Francisco Harbor.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, to grant the right of way to the Southern Utah Railroad Company.

By Mr. BECK, to allow one-half the custom duty to be paid in legal tenders.

By Mr. VOORHEES, placing printing type and material on the free list.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Dakota, for the organization of a new territory out of the Northern portion of Dakota.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Mr. HIBBERD asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety and feasibility of procuring for the United States the title to Independence Hall and square in Philadelphia. The resolution was adopted.

SPANISH-CUBAN WAR.

A bill for the recognition of a state of war between Spain and the Republic of Cuba, declaring both parties entitled to belligerent rights, including the right of each to carry their respective flags in the waters of the United States, was introduced by Mr. VOORHEES, who moved a suspension of the rules for the passage of the bill. After debate, the bill was referred to the Foreign Committee.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported and was specially ordered for Thursday.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GETZ asked leave to offer a resolution for an investigation into the authority by which Seneca sandstone had been used in the foundation of the new State Department building, contrary to the order of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. NEGLEY objected.

Mr. BURDETT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire whether materials for steamship building can be supplied by the United States, and the difference in price between domestic and foreign materials. Adopted.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES called up the Senate concurrent resolution for final adjournment on the 29th of May. He wanted an expression of the will of the House on the subject, so that it should be understood in good time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH wished the resolution to be referred to one of the leading committees, and let that committee be responsible for its report. It appeared to him as plain as day that the adoption of the resolution meant no revision of the tariff this session—no revision of taxation. It meant that the House should do the bidding of certain gentlemen, and pass some appropriation bills, so that they might run their department and let the members go home with their fingers in their mouths, and their mouths in the dust.

Mr. GARFIELD, said he was not ready to see the limit of the session fixed for the 29th of May. He favored a reference of the resolution either to the Committee on Ways and Means, or the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) reminded the Chairmen of the Committee on Ways and Means (Davis) that the committee would not be prepared to report a bill for the revision of the tariff and internal revenue before next April. He thought, therefore, that the adoption of the resolution at this time was equivalent to saying that the Government would continue to collect from the people a hundred millions a year beyond its necessities. Other important subjects which Congress should pass upon before adjournment were resumption of specie payment and the relations of the United States with Spain and England.

Mr. DAWES did not admit that the Committee on Ways and Means would not be ready to report a bill to reduce taxation before April next. He thought it might be done much sooner.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) favored the adoption of the resolution, believing that a short session would be beneficial to the commercial interests of the country.

Mr. HOLMAN argued against the adoption of the resolution, and suggested a substitute for it, declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should not adjourn until after a revision of the tariff, a reduction of internal revenue and reform of the civil service abuse.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked Mr. Holman to include also the establishment of civil rights to all men.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had no objection to that, although the gentleman from Massachusetts had had four years, with all the power of Congress in his hands, to secure those rights; and if he had not done so, it was his own fault. He favored a reference to a responsible committee.

Mr. COX said that this was a party movement, and they all knew it. It was to carry the Presidential election.

Mr. BUTLER—Then it is very clear that we ought to pass it. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX thought he would smoke the gentleman (Butler) out. He did not think that members of Congress should imitate other officials of the Government, and go philandering all over the country, instead of staying at Washington and attending to their business.

Mr. BINGHAM, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, argued in support of the resolution, taking the ground that the legislation of the country had been confided to a Republican majority, and that *that* party would take the responsibility of adjournment.

Mr. MAYNARD supported the resolution and showed that several Democrats had already voted for an earlier adjournment.

After further discussion the resolution was, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means—yeas 129, nays 77. The Democrats all voted for a reference of the resolution.

USING SAND STONE.

Mr. GETZ offered his resolution of inquiry as to the use of Seneca sand stone in the new building for the State Department, and it was agreed to, there being only five negative votes.

EDUCATIONAL.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Educational bill was made the special order for next Friday, and the following Tuesday the vote is to be taken.

PENSIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution requesting the Senate to return to the House a bill passed last week making pensions commence from the date of the discharge or death of a soldier. In connection with it, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, stating that the bill would involve an expenditure of $30,50?,000, and he said that at least one-fourth of that sum would find its way into the pockets of thieves, sharks, and vagabonds, in the shape of claim agents.

After opposition by Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, and after considerable discussion, the House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Earthquake in Russia.

BRITISH EXPEDITION IN INDIA.

The Orleans Princes.

CHAMBORD'S MANIFESTO.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 29.—The English journals are apprehensive as to the character and amount of American demands before the Geneva Conference. Uneasiness is reflected on 'Change, where it has a depressing influence on American securities.

DISASTER AT SEA.

An arrival at Liverpool brings the report that the ship Almora, of St. Johns, N. B., was destroyed by fire at sea. It is feared that all on board have perished.

MARINE NEWS.

The Colorado, from New York, has arrived out.

FRANCE.

A MANIFESTO.

PARIS, January 29.—A manifesto has been issued by Count De Chambord, to the French people. The Count claims, as of yore, the right divine, and says: "I shall never abdicate my claim to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchial principles which I have preserved intact for forty years, and which is the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Orleanism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions, and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses, and alliances and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist where I am legitimate King."

INDIA.

A BATTLE WITH LOOSHAIS.

BOMBAY, January 29.—The British expedition under General Bourchier, which is operating against the Looshais on the north-eastern frontier of India, attacked a force of the latter on Friday last, and inflicted considerable loss upon them. The expedition also suffered some loss. Four men killed and a few wounded. General Bourchier himself received slight injuries.

RUSSIA.

EARTHQUAKE.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 29.—Intelligence was received here to-day of the total destruction yesterday by an earthquake of Schalachi, a town of Asiatic Russia, Trans-Caucasia. From details received of the terrible disaster, it is learned that the shocks were very protracted, and that many lives (number not stated) were lost.

SPAIN.

QUIET.

MADRID, January 29.—The Capital provinces are now quiet.

THE MINISTRY.

The only immediate change in the Ministry will probably be the withdrawal of Senor Gamindes.

CALIFORNIA.

Volcanic Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 29.—Mount Hood, Oregon, is throwing out a dense column of smoke, indicative of actual volcanic action.

COAL MINES ON FIRE.

The Bellingham Bay coal mines are on fire. The flames are consuming houses, etc., outside of the shaft. The sea will be turned to extinguish the flames.

HARRISBURG.

Senate Proceedings

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Shoe and Leather Bank.

BENDERSVILLE RAILROAD CO.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1872.

SENATE.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Speaker laid before the Senate an extract from the minutes of the Board of Public Charities, informing the Legislature that the Board's report was placed in the printer's hands early in January.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DELAMATER, regulations for primary meetings in Crawford county.

This bill provides for the Lancaster county law protecting voluntary political organizations against fraud, with important amendments.

By Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

BILLS CALLED UP.

Mr. DELAMATER called up the House bill legalizing the election of City Auditor in Titusville last August. Passed.

By Mr. WHITE, a supplement for the Bendersville Railroad Company. It authorizes said company to pay interest on their stock till the road is completed.

Mr. NAGLE, for Mr. Rutan, incorporating the Rochester Insurance Company, Beaver county. This bill was passed.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution for a public calendar every week, which passed.

Mr. WHITE called up the Senate bill incorporating a company for a bridge at Parkers Landing. Passed.

The House was not in session.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Alexis will arrive at Memphis on Friday.

—Jerry Vaughan shot and killed Charley Francis at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday.

—Roberts was inaugurated President of the Republic of Liberia on New Year's day.

—Joseph B. Lyman, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, died on Sunday.

—Over 200,000 tons of coal are at Honesdale, Pa., ready for summer shipment.

—The small-pox is very virulent and fatal in Hoboken and Union Hill, New Jersey.

—David Barry was killed by a locomotive at the crossing at Kingston, near Scranton, on Saturday afternoon.

—Hon. Cassius M. Clay, late Minister to Russia, will be present at the reception of the Grand Duke at Louisville to-day.

—Louis Zimmerman, aged nineteen, committed suicide at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, by shooting himself with a pistol.

—Well executed twenty dollar notes on the National Bank of the City of New York are in circulation in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

—A Scranton special says that the Delaware and Lackawanna road have reduced their laborers' wages from $1.50 to $1.25 per day.

—The Ohio Republican State Central Committee is called to meet in Columbus on February 14, to fix the time for holding the State Convention.

—A special says a little seven-year-old daughter of Mrs. A. Gresson, near Shawneetown, Ill., was burned to death on Sunday by her clothes taking fire.

—It is generally believed that the property of the New York Printing Company, recently auctioned off, was purchased by parties acting for Tweed.

—Wash Walker, Frank Osborn, James Jackson and Thomas Camp, or Kemp, the latter a murderer, broke jail at Princeton, Ind., on Sunday, and are still at large.

—At Troy, N. Y., an infant son of Henry T. Clark was killed on Sunday by his brother, aged three years, who threw a piece of slate at him. The child killed was nine months old.

—At Memphis, yesterday morning, the boilers of the Southern Oil Works, in the navy yard, exploded, killing two negroes, wounding another, and damaging the building considerably.

—In the Utah Council yesterday the reading of the Governor's veto on the admission bill was followed by groans and hisses. The members spoke of it with mingled anger and contempt.

—The Galveston *News'* special from Austin, Texas, reports that the Federal Grand Jury found true bills against Gov. Dawes and Secretary of State Newcomb, on account of irregulations in the late election.

—In the case of Blackburn, charged with murdering Mistress Mary Jane Lovell, at Chillicothe, Ohio, the Judge yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial, and sentenced Blackburn to the Penitentiary for life.

—The Japanese Embassy start east from San Francisco on a special train on Wednesday morning. They will remain a day or two at Sacramento, visit Silver and Virginia City, Nev., and then Salt Lake, leaving there for Omaha soon.

—The property of the late Isaac Rich amounts to $1,700,000. By the provisions of his will, the whole amount, under certain conditions, goes to the Boston University, a branch of the Boston Theological Seminary—a Methodist institution.

—Three highwaymen knocked down and robbed a man on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday morning. They were arrested yesterday. Another man was knocked down on Clinton street, Brooklyn, by two highwaymen, but the latter fled.

—A fire occurred at Belleville, Ont., early yesterday morning in the Boys' Home. The building was totally destroyed and one boy was burned to death. The night was intensely cold, and the inmates barely escaped in their night clothes. Loss $8,000.

—A London letter to the New York *Tribune* says that the appointment by the Government of Frank Scudamore, formerly Second Secretary of the Postoffice, to be Director General of Telegraphs, means a return to the Governmental censorship of private correspondence.

—The spoke and hub factory belonging to the Defiance Manufacturing Company, at Defiance, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000; insured for $10,000. The fire was caused by sparks from the smoke stack. The factory will be rebuilt immediately.

—Dr. R. C. Swain, of Shannon, Illinois, while in the act of getting on a train in motion yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell between two coaches and forward of the wheels of the last coach, which passed over his body about two or three inches above his hips. He lived but a few moments.

—A committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council met yesterday afternoon, and resolved to appoint a committee to visit Washington, with a view to secure an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the Louisville canal.

—The Presbyterian Church at Ludlow, Kentucky, just across the river from Cincinnati, was burned on Monday, and is a total loss; value about $10,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The insurance is supposed to have run out on Friday. It caught during the forenoon service. No one hurt.

—A special dispatch from Mexico says that the revolutionists were defeated on the 27th inst., in a fight near the towns of Camargo and Mier, and the revolutionary leader, Peva, was killed and his body hung to a tree. Cortina says he is threatened by a revolutionary attack, but that he is confident he can successfully resist the insurgents.

—Mrs. Anna Stephenson, aged sixty years, was burned to death in New Albany, Indiana, on Monday morning. She was found in her house at half-past nine o'clock, lying on the floor near the stove with her clothing most all burned. Her limbs were burned to a crisp, and she was dead. It is supposed she fell asleep in her chair near the stove, and that her clothing caught fire while in that situation.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Court Decisions

THE DUTY ON LEATHER.

Destroyed Tobacco Stamps.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1872.

VANCE-ABBOTT CONTEST.

The Vance-Abbott contest will be again taken up on Wednesday.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following have been appointed storekeepers: S. F. Burney, Wisconsin; J. R. McCullough, C. C. Bell and S. V. Parrent, Kentucky.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—H. L. Tillotson, Nevada, Mo., and Sylvanus Milner, Mount Vernon, Ind.

DESTROYED TOBACCO STAMPS.

A number of tobacco manufacturers in Chicago having petitioned the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the value of stamps on tobacco packages destroyed by the great fire, the Commissioner decides that he has no warrant of law to grant the relief asked. Congress only can give the relief asked.

LEATHER TANNERS.

The Ways and Means Committee heard the leather tanning men to-day. G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, argued in favor of reduction of the duty on leather, and the removal on hides. Foreign raw hides are now taken to Canada, where, owing to cheaper labor and tanning material, they are tanned and exported to our own trade. At present the Canadians have an advantage of eleven per cent. over the United States.

John B. Alley was opposed to a reduction of the duty on leather, and presented a protest of three leather dealers in Boston, who believed they expressed the sentiments of the leather tanning trade generally.

COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court to-day delivered an opinion against what is known as the "Drake amendment," which in effect prohibits the reception by the Court of Claims of evidence of amnesty and pardon on the part of suitors, but allows the opposite party to refer to such pardon as evidence of disloyalty, unless at the time of receiving pardon the claimant or recipient protested against the implication of previous disloyalty contained in the official document. The Court adverted to the proclamation of Lincoln of 1863, which granted amnesty and pardon on condition of taking the oath, &c., with restoration of property, excepting in slaves. The court asserts the full power of the President as to the granting of pardon and amnesty, the acceptance of which can not, it says, be rendered of no effect by the legislation of Congress. In this case the Court of Claims rendered judgment for the claimant, and an appeal was taken to this court, and it is directed to dismiss the appeal if it be found that judgment must be affirmed because of the pardon granted to intestate claimants. This can not be done without allowing that the legislature may prescribe rules of decision to the judicial department of the Government in cases pending before it. It is said that Congress has inadvertently passed the limit which separates legislative from judicial power, and it is of vital importance that these powers be kept separate. Congress has already provided that the Supreme Courts shall have jurisdiction of judgment of the Court of Claims on appeal, and to cross-examine, a rule in conformity with which the court must deny to itself the jurisdiction thus conferred, because its decision, in accordance with a settled law, must be adverse to the Government and favorable to the suitor. The motion to dismiss is denied, and the judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion. Justices Miller and Bradley dissent on the ground that there was no interest in the former owner of the property under the captured and abandoned property act when the property had been sold and the proceeds paid into the treasury under it. They concur as to the constitutional question involved and raised by the amendment in question.

Kentucky vs. the Secretary of the Treasury. This is an application for a mandamus made by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the war claims of the State. A rule to the Secretary to show cause why the writ should not issue was now ordered.

In a case of appeal from the Circuit Court of Alabama, the question arose when the war began and when it terminated. The object for the purposes of this case, assumes that the proclamation of blockade is the commencement of the war, and takes the proclamation of the President of April 3d, 1866, declaring the war terminated in certain States, including Alabama, as the termination of the war as to that State.

In the Court of Claims to-day Judge Knott delivered the opinion of the court, denying the motion of the United States for a new trial in the case of John Silvery, involving about twenty-seven thousand dollars' worth of cotton seized at Atlanta, Ga. The motion was made under the statute enacted a year ago, authorizing the Government, within two years after the decision of the case, to move for a new trial upon the discovery of fraud, wrong or injustice to the United States, and this decision is important, as giving the construction of the court to the statute in regard to the diligence required on the part of the Government and kindred questions. Chief Justice Drake and Judge Loring dissented.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1872.

POLITICS IN OFFICE.

The clamor against politics in office has at last been met in Congress by earnest argument and successful opposition. Both in the Senate and House this fallacy has been exploded, and it is required once more to refer to the subject in order to connect and complete the thread of argument which has been run through many of these letters.

That there are some evils connected with this system in both elective and appointive offices is admitted. Unworthy and pretentious men often secure places and privileges on account of assumed political influence, while others who are really political thinkers and writers, but more unassuming are remanded to back seats. But in official appointments, the remedy is now with the Heads of the Departments, or other appointing officers. To distinguish the true from the false, the genuine from the counterfeit, is precisely what they are paid for. This is the essence of their duties, and in proportion as they they make proper selections is official success secured.

In case the President, Head of Department or other officers in whom the power of nomination or appointment is vested are either unable or unwilling to discriminate between these two classes of men, an examination by a Board and a subsequent re-election from the names submitted will only aggravate the evil. It is much better that the sole responsibility should be vested in any one man, than that he be permitted to shield himself behind an irresponsible Board.

All civil officers from the President down to the Messenger are simple agents for that impalpable but gigantic corporation—the United States. To induce these agents to perform their duties conscientiously stimulus beyond the meagre salary is necessary.

It is a solemn duty of which no voter can rid himself without manifest danger to the State, to think upon political questions and to give to the benefit of the State his counsel and his vote.

The men who would administer an opiate to our political system, and institute any system of civil service that would induce our chief officers, or the people at large to grow indifferent to political questions, would build up precisely that system of colossal fraud which ruled in New York City for many years. There it was fashionable for the kid-gloved gentry and mushroom aristocracy to despise politics and politicians and the result necessarily was that the politicians not only despised them, but plucked them of the last feather.

Our experience has been that the most successful officers like Chase, Fessenden, Boutwell, Spinner, Delano and others, have taken the greatest interest in politics, and those like McCulloch, Pleasanton, J. D. Cox and others, who did not pretend to be politicians, did not give satisfaction to anybody, because a clear comprehension of the principles upon which the Government is conducted is essential to a successful administration.

It is dangerous to the very life of the republic to teach the people either in or out of office, to grow indifferent to political questions.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISE CRIPPLED.

It is reported that there was a gathering of railroad magnates at Memphis, Tenn., a couple of days ago, which looks to the acquisition of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad in connection with the lease of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad by the Pensylvania Central Railroad Company.

It appears that in 1863 this road, the Memphis and Little Rock was taken possession of by the Government under an agreement to pay rent and cost of property used and taken away, and was held entirely under the control of the military department, until Nov. 1865 when it was turned over to the company, but they have not received from the Government the amount due for rents, nor for the new iron and rolling stock worn out or taken away to be used on other roads; $527,826 is claimed to be due, and has been so long delayed that the company has been forced into a receivers hands, and now it appears that as a further result of want of the money due from the Government, it is about to be gobbled up the Penn. Central. I am one among many who believe that the Government cannot afford to do wrong to its citizens, even though they be sufficently enterprizing to push forward the greatest of civilizers a line of railroad. The claim is now before Congress and in excellent hands, Messrs. Drew, Bliss and Holmes, solicitors for the road, and Caleb Cushing, Edward Peirrepont and J. F. Drew of Counsel, have printed a brief of their case, which we hope will be promptly investigated by the proper committee, and that Congress will render unto Caesar that which Caesar's.

THE EDUCATIONAL BUREAU.

The report of General Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, has just been printed. It is a work of great value, not only for the vast amount of accurate statistical information it contains, but for its many valuable suggestions for the improvement of our educational system. The Commissioner is not only a persevering thinker and worker in the educational field, but he has sought to obtain the suggestions of the ablest educators both at home and abroad. One contribution upon the progress of educational ideas in Germany, from the pen of J. Fred. Meyers, Esq., who visited that country as Immigration Commissioner for the United States, is deserving of attention, because it contains a summary of the latest phases of the discussion of educational principles in the country where public schools were first established.

COMPROMISE REFUSED.

Twenty thousand dollars have been offered to compromise a case of alleged fraud in the internal revenue; pending in the United States Circuit Court, in which certain revenue officers are implicated, and has on that account been refused. The case is now on trial in Baltimore.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

The vote yesterday on Sumner's civil rights amendment to the Amnesty bill shows that I have not failed to reflect the Republican sentiment on this question. The amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 4, nays 41. All the amendments were successively rejected, after which the Amnesty bill was adopted—yeas 36, nays 12. So ends a contest in which Mr. Sumner tried hard, but in vain, to compel Senators to vote for his bill, in order to secure Amnesty. The civil rights bill will now be amended and no doubt passed in a perfected form.

GIVING UP CONTROL.

Mr. Trumbull is showing his hand again by pressing before the Senate, an amendment to the House appropriation bill, in which his committee proposes to drop 22 Republican members of Congress, and to lose 22 Republican electoral votes at the Presidential election. If Mr. Trumbull believes in the principles of the Republican party, and desires them to be practically applied, it is difficult to see why he is so anxious to reduce its representation in the House and electoral college. Principles are only practical when they are represented by a majority in our representative government. Hence, to secure this majority beyond all peradventure, should be the duty of every consistent Republican.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day. It appropriates five thousand dollars.

General Emery telegraphs from New Orleans that all is quiet as usual there, and that the Legislature is in session, attending to business.

The Indian contest case of Gooding vs. Wilson was up yesterday, and is to be argued before the Committe on Elections next week. AGATE.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—*Probabilities*—The barometer will probably continue to rise on Tuesday from New England to Florida, with cold northwest winds, diminishing in force; a rising barometer with clearing weather and northwest winds prevail on the lakes; northerly winds veer to the east, with increasing cloudy weather on the Gulf coast, brisk northeast winds prevail on the middle and west Atlantic coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night on the south Atlantic or Gulf coast.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—The ice still runs past the city, but it is expected it will gorge below here, unless the weather turns mild again, and speedily. The harbor is so full of heavy ice that but one ferry could run to-day, and it is feared that it will be obliged to stop to-morrow. The weather was somewhat milder to-day, but still is very cold. The wind is now veering around to the South.

OMAHA, Neb., January 29.—The train from the west that left Laramie station on Friday last arrived at Cheyenne to-day. The road is reported again blocked between Cheyenne and Laramie, as well as west of Laramie. A train from the west passed Rawlins at three P. M. to-day. There is a high wind and the snow is drifting to-night at Rawlins. There are 200 cars of through freight here for the west.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 29.—This was the coldest day of the season. The thermometer was down to 9. Ice was running heavily all day in the river.

MEMPHIS, January 29.—This was the coldest day of the season.

CINCINNATI.

Revenue Decision.

CINCINNATI, January 29.—In the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the United States vs. Daniel G. Dusien and others, for an alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes upon certain distilled spirits, manufactured in the Sixth Ohio District, in which a demurrer had been filed on the ground that the prosecution was barred by the two years' statute of limitations, Judge Emmons on Saturday rendered a decision that the thirteenth section of the act of Congress of March, 1867, punishing conspiracies was a revenue law, and the period of limitation for offenses against said section was five years instead of two.

A PROTEST.

The Board of Trade Directors to-day adopted resolutions declaring against the bill before Congress for the admission, free of duty, of articles entering into building in Chicago, and earnestly urging the Senators and Representatives from Ohio to oppose the bill as being impolitic, unjust and dangerous to the prosperity and industries of the country.

THE tolls on the river Scheldt, of which Antwerp is the principal port, it is reported, will soon be abolished, as the final conventions with all the maritime countries interested have at last been signed, and the payments to Belgium have been either made or are fixed by instalments. The first treaty on the subject was made between Belgium and Denmark on March 14th, 1857, and the last separate convention was signed by Ecuador on June 14th, 1870. The navigation to Antwerp will soon be free from this inconvenient tax.

NEW YORK.

Arraignment of Stokes.

INTERNATIONALISM SPREADING.

Market Savings Bank.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1872.

STOKES ARRAIGNED.

Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., was arraigned to plead in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. His lawyer, John Graham, said that he intended to move to quash the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury had been given the case before the coroner's jury had given their verdict; that the coroner kept back the facts as to whether the deceased was armed, and otherwise exceeded their authority contrary to the statute; that in their anxiety to obtain a murderous verdict, the papers were clandestinely transferred by the Grand Jury; and that the coroner, too, in violation of his previous premise, placed upon the jury a lawyer named Maundsell B. Field, whose motives were prejudiced.

Mr. Graham alluded to the part taken by ex-Judge Fullerton in obtaining an indictment against Stokes, saying that Fullerton became acquainted with all of Stokes' private affairs as his counsel; then Stokes, having refused to pay him an enormous fee—five thousand dollars—sued him, subsequently using his knowledge as former counsel to secure an indictment against Stokes.

The foregoing were put before the court by Graham in the shape of affidavits. District Attorney Garvin stated that he did not propose to put in contradictory affidavits. Mr. Graham then asked to quash the indictment on the ground of the sitting of two grand juries, which is unconstitutional, and that the presentment should be sent before another grand jury after the 1st of February.

The District Attorney replied to Mr. Graham. He argued that nothing had been illegally done to warrant the quashing of the indictment. He referred to the savage assault of Graham upon ex-Judge Fullerton as unwarrantable and exceptional. He gave in detail the circumstances of the shooting of Fisk, and referred to the case of Fisk against Mansfield and Stokes in the Yorkville Police Court.

Graham again retorted savagely on Garvin and Fullerton, and stated that he came to knowledge that the medical treatment which Fisk underwent accelerated, if it did not entirely cause, his death; as there is a man now living in this city who was once wounded the same as Fisk.

McKeon, one of Stokes' counsel, followed, saying Fisk was the centre of a band of assassins, which he (McKeon) feared as he never feared before in his official career.

The Court took the papers and adjourned to Thursday.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The new receiver of the Market Savings Bank was at work to-day, and expresses the belief that all stories as to its unsoundness are substantially true. Conkling has thus far eluded the detectives, who have no clue to his whereabouts; but the arrest and punishment of the parties to the conspiracy for the robbery of the bank are expected in due time, as well as the recovery of some stolen bonds. A meeting of the depositors of the bank was held this afternoon, to hear the report of the committee who conferred with the officers. The total liabilities of the bank are stated to be $400,000, after deducting all available assets. If Heiser's claim is paid, the poor sufferers will probably get more than sixty cents on the dollar. Every effort is being made to ascertain the whereabouts of Conkling.

ASSAULTS.

Another citizen of Brooklyn, Walter T. Hoyt, was shot last night in Henry street by a desperado. The wound is in the arm, but is not dangerous. Wm. Raynor was arrested and partially identified by Hoyt.

The Treasurer of the Holland Society, Mr. Vanden Heuton, was assaulted with a slung-shot in Prospect street, Brooklyn. He is probably maimed for life. The approach of footsteps saved the injured man from robbery, and perhaps death.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

On Monday next, the Presbytery of Brooklyn will meet in called session in the First Presbyterian church. The called session is to take action upon the report that the pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., has recently invited and permitted a lady preacher, Miss Smiley, an Orthordox Quaker minister, to occupy and preach in his pulpit.

RUSSO ENGLISH DIFFICULTIES.

An alleged cable report was circulated on Wall street to-day, speaking of trouble between England and Russia, arising from the reported determination of the former to oppose the Russian advance in Asia. This is undoubtedly false.

WHAT THERE IS IN A NAME.

It has been determined to drop the name Tammany from the title of the society names of general and ward committees, and from the building so well known as Tammany Hall. The name to be substituted is "Columbian."

THE EMMA MINE.

Schenck, in his resignation of the directorship of the Emma Mine, published in English papers, says his directorship was not incompatible with his official duty, but preferred to remove a pretext for an attack on him.

INTERNATIONALS.

At a meeting of the Internationals, yesterday, reports were read showing that the organization is spreading throughout the country. Twenty-seven new Unions have been formed during the month.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Builder's Association present in their report evidence of great frauds in the Department of Buildings. A committee is to be sent to Albany to secure legislative action.

TWEED.

It is very probable that Tweed will go to Albany to day or to-morrow. He is now said to have secured a sufficient number of Senators to enable him to take and keep his seat.

ACCIDENT.

A passenger named Bullis was blown by a gale from a car on the Flushing Railroad, and severely injured. He was passing from one car to another at the time.

RELIGIOUS.

The *World* says that another distinguished clergyman will soon abandon Unitarianism and unite with the Episcopalians.

NEW ORLEANS.

Congressional Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The Congressional Committee commenced the investigation this morning in the United States Court room in the Custom House building. Governor Warmoth, having previously been consulted, stated that he had no objection to the committee using the court room. If the Governor had objected, the committee would have met elsewhere. Only one witness was examined, J. Henrie Burch, a colored Carterite. His statement took a wide range. The object of the committee seems to be to hear a general statement from one member of each faction, in order to arrive at the points that require their attention.

The statement telegraphed hence on the 11th inst., to show how the Legislature is made, citing the Wheyland case, covers Burch's statement to day regarding some half dozen members. Burch will be recalled to-morrow.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 29.—In the House this morning bills were introduced to conserve the property of habitual drunkards, and to provide for the maintenance of separate schools for colored children.

In the Senate to-day bills were introduced to allow such corporations as wish to, to pay taxes on bonds issued by them; also to pay clerks of elections four dollars for their services at all elections.

A resolution was presented requesting the Joint Commission on redistricting the State to present such a bill as will be fair and just in its operation, which as nearly as possible will give to each political party a proportionate representation in the Lower House of the Congress of the United States, to which its population vote entitles it. The resolution was ordered printed.

CHICAGO.

To Mechanics and Laborers.

CHICAGO, January 29.—The mechanics and laborers in various parts of the country are making a great mistake in coming to this city in search of work. The supply of labor of all sorts is far in excess of the demand, and will be for two months to come. What building is going on is done slowly, and depends on the weather, which is too severe for outdoor work, while the real activity in rebuilding will be delayed until spring. Workingmen, not understanding this, are pouring in from all quarters, spending their last dollar to get here

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1872.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½@96¾.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109½@109¾.

THE election takes place to-day in the fourth Senatorial district (Philadelphia) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Connell.

WE DIRECT particular attention to the elaborate and carefully prepared letter of the Hon. D. N. White, on the fee bill question, which appears in another column.

THE first news of the so-called Liberal Republican movement at Jefferson City, which was heralded by the Associated Press with a grand flourish of trumpets, is supplemented by the true account of the meeting. Instead of a "grand convention of delegates" there was no convention at all, for the reason that there were no persons sent as delegates. True there was a meeting of dissatisfied and disappointed office-seekers, who, like the three Tooley street tailors, met and resolved "in the name of the people," to hold a mass convention at Cincinnati on the 6th of May. This is the only result of the sittings of the few Missouri "sore heads."

"THE TIME has come for barricades," was loudly proclaimed in the Spanish Cortes a day or two ago, upon the dissolution of the last Cabinet. After vainly attempting through six different ministries to conduct the Government successfully, the young King was again obliged to throw himself upon the moderation of the people, and accept the portfolios of his cabinet officers. This turbulent people have been supposed to harbor feelings of jealousy, if not of revenge against our free and strong Government; but such exhibitions of flippant childishness, or downright intrigue can only claim our supreme contempt, and not excite any fear. Spain must learn to govern herself, and learn that something more than shams and tinsels is needed before she can hope to be even respected as a power. If she would hang about seven-eighths of her would-be statesmen, and trust her future to the guidance of such proved patriots as Castellar, then indeed might the dawn of her returning greatness be looked for.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Press* has been a very uncertain paper of late, and its friends marvel at its rich and frequent displays of glaring inconsistency. Does its accomplished editor imagine that he still runs "two papers both daily" in conducting the political course of his journal, since he changes views as regularly as the earth goes around the sun, making the *Press* of to-day contradict the *Press* of yesterday, apparently following the old axiom that "turn about is fair play." The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a journal that has been grumbling and growling about "reform" for a number of years, in its own spirit of inconsistency marvels at the prestidigitation of its neighbor, reviewing it in this style, saying:

"It is entertaining to observe the manner in which the *Press* "wobbles" in its discussions of the situation in the Fourth Senatorial District. Upon the day after Mr. Gray's nomination the *Press* gave to that candidate its unqualified commendation. A day or two after it said, "Col. McClure can be elected only by Democratic votes." On the 25th this remarkable journal said, "As Mr. McClure has always been a warm Republican, it is difficult to see why he should receive any Democratic votes at all. Col. McClure is a Grant man, and the natural results of his election will be the same as of the election of any other Republican." On the 26th the *Press* turned another somersault. It said "Mr. Gray is the representative of the only party in this country that has effected anything like complete reform. Col. McClure can be elected only by Democratic votes." This morning it turns back again, and says that as a large body of Republican voters are not satisfied with Gray, would it not be better to have from the Republican Executive Committee a decision in favor of either one or the other of the candidates, or an altogether new nomination? It will be exceeding difficult for the readers of the *Press* to discover precisely where it stands on this question; we venture, indeed, to doubt if the editor himself can tell."

THE Philadelphia *Press* seems to lose its courage in the eleventh hour, and cries out painfully for the withdrawal of one or both of the Senatorial candidates in the IVth District, and for the nomination of either, or of a new man, for the place on the simple platform of "Grant and Republicanism." We are at a loss to discover what circumstance has caused the *Press* to lose heart so suddenly and to veer about so swiftly in the presence of the enemy just on the eve of the contest. We have had the assurance from that same quarter that Mr. Gray is a true Republican, and, if it was well to nominate him at the outset, the party should either stand with him or fall with him in the fight. It would be establishing a very mischievous precedent to permit Colonel McClure, or any other recalcitrant bolter, to break down the honored usages of the party, and compel the withdrawal of any candidate distasteful to himself. We have confidence in the political integrity and fidelity of Mr. Gray, and hope the ill-timed and impolitic advice of the *Press* may not be heeded, but that the battle will be fought fairly and manfully, for the questions involved in the canvass may as well be met now as at any other time. The issue has been made between Col. McClure on the one hand, as a reformer of political abuses which he alleges to have existence in Philadelphia, and Mr. Gray, the regular nominee of the Republican organization, on the other, and let there be no hauling down colors until the people shall have spoken, and awarded the victory to one or another at the ballot box. When the "reformists" of this county set about to break up the Republican party, the lamented John Covode came on a pilgrimage all the way from Philadelphia to urge just such bad advice as that now given by Col. Forney, he thinking thus to preserve harmony in the ranks, but he was not listened to, as the party refused to admit what was a libel on its fair record, put forward by its enemies, and resolved to fight the fight out to the bitter end. What was the result? The party emerged from the contest in triumph, securing a re-endorsement of its honesty and fresh acknowledgment of its ability to correct abuses, from the people, and hypocritical "reformers" were left powerless to do more mischief. We think Philadelphia Republicans should not desert their nominee at this stage of the contest, but, on the contrary, should enter the canvass with a determination to refute the slanders heaped upon their political organization by the followers of Col. McClure, by securing the election of Mr. Gray to the Senate.

AMERICANS are called on to send aid to Persia, from whence come the most distressing accounts of suffering and woe. It is hardly too much to say that the present condition of affairs in the kingdom of the Schah is more utterly wretched and pitiable than anything which the people of this century have seen before. Men and women are dying by hundreds, in the streets and by the wayside, of starvation and cholera and small-pox, while those who live envy those who die, because there is no hope left among them. There is nothing to eat, nor is there any prospect of there being anything to eat; mothers murder their children because of their strong, untutored, maternal love, which would shield the little ones from the terrible torture of starvation. The streets are lined with crouching, gaunt, hollow-eyed spectres, sallow skeletons in which the light of life still flickers, which gaze upon the passer-by until the gaze eats its way into his brain and leaves a picture on his memory which can never be effaced. There are some among us here, most probably, who have personal reminiscences of some of the horrors of the Irish famine some years ago, and we have listened to dreadful tales of the sufferings and privations which were then endured, yet it is said that the situation in Persia is so much worse than that was, that the actual experience of those days would not suffice to stimulate the human imagination to a point whence it could grasp this present horror. It is hard to understand that amid all this riot of famine and pestilence there is really no hope. There is nothing to look forward to but an increase of suffering. The government is powerless, the resources of the kingdom are exhausted, there are no crops forthcoming and the Mussulmen and heathen people of the neighboring countries dread the pestilence too much to venture to carry their wares into the land. The only balm for this suffering country must come from across the seas and mountains; Europe and America, if they loaded their navies with food and relief and sent them on this mission of peace could scarcely more than slightly mitigate the terrible sufferings of this oriental people, but, even a drop of cool water on a parching tongue is something.

Persia is a country of about four hundred and fifty thousand square miles of, mostly, mountains and deserts, with no roads or other means of transit, save such tracks as the caravans leave behind them, so that, should Russia pour bread stuffs down upon the Caspian borders of the afflicted land, the bounty would with difficulty find its way to the centre of the misery; and, besides, there are nearly *twelve millions* of people in the land, the majority of whom are actually suffering already. There is no time to wait, or argue, or reflect, there is only time to send whatever relief may be thought best, and that as speedily as possible.

LIBEL LAW.

If it had not been for the wholesome and just provisions of the New York libel law, the *Times* would not have dared attempt to expose the wholesale frauds of the Tammany Ring. In addition to the purchase of a portion, if not all of the judiciary of that city, under such a law as the one which insults justice, and aids the villain and the accomplished cheat in our State, under the name of the law of libel, the press would have been effectually muzzled. As it was, the *Times* exposed the robbers of the city treasury, and dared them to sue for libel. The proof of the charges made would, under their law, have been admitted in evidence, and this is what the villains feared, while the *Times* courted it. In this State, at present, the journals dare not expose similar villainy, if it were discovered to exist, as the law would send their owners to the State's Prison. Therefore is it a protection, a perfect shield to crime and criminals. Men wonder why the GAZETTE —representing the law-abiding and honest classes of society, does not expose this and that species of wrong and injustice, if not open rascality; but when informed that the law does not permit us to do so, under penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment, they shrug their shoulders, and forthwith forget the matter. If the people want a fair and just libel law, or any other law adopted by our Legislature, they should give some kind of expression to their wishes. It is not wise to remain quiet and idle, until other persons, after using their best judgment, have succeeded in making laws, and then complain about it. If the people are afraid of a *just* libel law, let us hear from them. We open our columns to any such, and if none apply we shall take it for granted that none exist. We again call upon our Legislature to remedy this grievous wrong, and blot out the remnant of tyranny from our statutes.

THE NEW FEE BILL.

Yesterday we published a petition signed by the members of the Pittsburgh bar almost unanimously, without party distinctions, asking the adoption by the Legislature of the fee bill recently forwarded to Harrisburg, after being subjected to revision by the members of the bar of our county. This bill is radically opposed to the principles of the present law, and we call attention to the fact. We have steadily and persistently favored the present fee bill, thinking it the best that could be framed; but advocated certain changes found to be necessary for the relief of the prothonotary. In doing this we had the approval of our County Controller, Henry Lambert Esq., who certifies in his annual report, that with a few alterations the bill can be made just and proper in every way. Now we are confronted with a formidable petition, asking for its virtual repeal. We do not wish to place our judgment against this expression of the bar, and shall withhold further comment on the matter, until the community at large has had an opportunity to investigate it, and take what action may be thought advisable. It is only a short time since the Republican party of our county, through its Executive Committee and its candidates for office at the time, pledged itself to thoroughly reform any abuses that were alleged to exist in or around the court house, and for the purpose of redeeming that pledge the fee bill, known as the White bill, was enacted by the Legislature, and has since had our unswerving support. Now, if *the people* wish that law repealed, or supplemented with another (which virtually repeals it) we shall submit, although with a protest, as we think such action unwise. It is our duty as impartial journalists to call attention to the matter, and thus endeavor to elicit an expression of opinion. If the people are satisfied to remain silent and permit the White bill to be repealed, we shall interpose no further opposition. We feel that we have done our whole duty, and it rests with the independent voters, whether *their* views shall be made known. Unless a counter-petition shall be presented to the Legislature the White bill will be repealed, and our members will be justified in so casting their votes, after the above expression of the members of the bar, and other supplemental petitions which we understand are being signed, shall have been presented to them.

Now is the time for the people to act, if it is their desire to continue the reforms recently inaugurated.

SPICY LETTER.

The subjoined manly letter has been addressed to Col. Alex. McClure, by his political rival for the Senatorship of the IVth District. Personalities in any political discussion should be avoided, but Col. McClure, having set the example, gets back a Roland for his Oliver. From the spirit pervading the letter, we feel safe in expressing the belief that the writer will not accept the advice of the *Press* to withdraw from the field, as he does not appear to evince much fear of the final result. Here is the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1872.

COLONEL A. K. MCCLURE.

Dear Sir: I duly received your note of the 19th inst., advising me that you had been requested to become a candidate for Senator by many Republicans of the Fourth district, who desire to effect a thorough reform in the management of the party in Philadelphia, and in municipal and State affairs generally, and that you have acceded to their request, and invited me to meet you in joint discussion on the issue of local reform, embracing local, political and municipal regeneration, so far as legislation can effect it. I did not reply to your letter, because my action, had I declined your invitation, might have been misconstrued, and to have accepted it would, according to the terms of your letter, have involved a public consideration of our respective qualifications to be the champion of political probity and reform, and my duty to myself and the great party I represent would have required a review of the past which it would be unpalatable for you to listen to and for me to utter.

I had hoped, therefore, that the campaign would have been conducted with a due regard for the courtesies and proprieties which should govern gentlemen aspiring to become members of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Since, however, you have realized the desperation of your position, and resorted as a forlorn hope to a villification of my personal and political character in my own Ward, and amongst my friends and neighbors, I feel that my delicacy for your feelings has been thrown away. In your published speech, a portion of which only was delivered at Germantown, last night, I am accused of harboring repeaters of political infidelity, and of being opposed to Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. You seem to be exceedingly familiar with the ways and doings of repeaters, and the process of manipulating elections; but I desire to assure you that until I saw your printed speech this morning I had not heard it even suggested that an unfair or fraudulent vote was needed to keep the Fourth District in the ranks of the Republican party. Nor did I believe, with my knowledge of your antecedents, that you would resort to extraneous help of this character; but your cry of "Stop Thief!" has put me upon my guard, and I am obliged, by your insinuations against my political infidelity, to reply.

Pardon me if I suggest that you are incompetent to try that question. I was among the first handful of Republicans in this State, and subscribed to Republican principles, and voted for the candidates before you found it profitable to join its successful army. During the recent campaign, involving not only the political complexion of the Legislature to which you now aspire, but the vindication of your personal and life-long friends, you never uttered a word of encouragement or wrote a line in their behalf. As to the charge that I sought a nomination against Judge Kelley, who was the regular nominee of my party, it is simply not true. I have always been his warm friend and supporter. How the suggestion, even if true, is an argument for your election, I am at a loss to see. The rules of the great party to which you profess to belong regulate the manner of presenting the nominees of the party. You were a candidate. Your views were eloquently set forth over your own signature and that document failed to procure you a solitary vote in the convention. Whether the fact that you were comparatively a stranger in the district, or on the other hand were too well known, was the cause of your defeat, I do not know. But I do know that you have since insisted upon being a candidate, even at the risk of disrupting the Republican organization. When consistent and devoted party leaders like my honored opponents, Christian Kneass, James N. Marks and Samuel A. Miller, yielded to the overwhelming demonstration which conferred the honors of the party upon me, how can you hope to filch from our organization a sufficient number of votes, which, added to those of the Democracy, of whom you are also to be the candidate, will elect you to the Senate?

You may be deluded by false hopes. I am not deterred by fear. My capital is your record.

Yours, Respectfully,
H. W. GRAY.

THE FEE BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 29, 1872.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE—*Gentlemen:*—In your paper of to-day I find a petition signed by a large number of the members of the bar, requesting the Legislature to repeal the Act passed last session relating to fees and salaries in Allegheny county, popularly known as the "fee bill." The reasons given in this petition for this repeal are as follows:

First. That it is "impracticable and cumbrous in its operations and most unsatisfactory in its effects, and wrong in principle."

Second. That "it compels an unfortunate class to supply the county treasury out of their misfortune, when justice should be cheap and readily accessible."

These are formidable charges, and if true, the prayer of the petitioners should be granted. Let us examine them.

The first member of the first charge is, that the law is "impracticable and cumbrous." To this we reply, that we have the statement of the Controller of the county, to whom all the returns are made directly, to the reverse. He says, that with one exception, the law works well, and produces all the benefits expected from it. That exception is in regard to the State tax on salaries, which is intended to be corrected by a bill now before the Legislature. Even if it had been cumbrous, I do not see how it affected the lawyers as they had nothing to do with it more than to pay the fees when they became due. That it is not "impracticable" is clearly shown by facts, for it has gone into operation and there has been no friction, with the above mentioned exception, and it may be, such as may have arisen from the pertinacious opposition of interested office-holders to the bill.

The second member of the first charge is, that it is "unsatisfactory in its effects." What is meant by this I confess I do not know, and I question if the lawyers who signed the petition can tell themselves. Whenever they will condescend to point out these "unsatisfactory effects," I am ready to listen to them, but it seems to me neither manly nor just to attack a measure intended solely to work a reform in our county offices, by such vague and unproved charges.

The third member of the first charge is, that the fee bill they wish to repeal is "wrong in principle." Now what is the principle which underlies this fee bill—and the only principle? It is, that the officer shall receive from the emoluments of his office a fair salary for his services, and *nothing more.* All the machinery provided, has this sole end. Its incidents are, that the temptation shall be removed from him to charge illegal fees for the sake of swelling his emoluments—and the further temptation of giving meagre salaries to his clerks for the same purpose. It thus protects both the subordinate clerks of the office, and the unfortunate litigant. If such a principle, with such beneficent incidents is wrong, the lawyers who signed the petition have a different standard from which to judge right and wrong than I have.

The second charge is, that "it *compels an unfortunate class to supply the county treasury out of their misfortune!*" This is a most extraordinary charge to come from such high legal authority, in so solemn a manner, being, as it is, wholly devoid of truth. The fee bill does not, either in whole or part, either directly or indirectly, compel an unfortunate class to pay anything more than was required of them before the bill passed, unless, indeed, the schedule of fees sent on by some of these same lawyers, and appended to the bill at their request, was an increase of fees. They asserted that it was on the whole a decrease of fees. That is their own matter. I cannot take it on myself to say whether it is or not. If it is not, then the unfortunate class spoken of are not compelled to do anything more than they were before the bill passed.

There is a quibble in the statement of the charge, which may be urged in its favor. It says that this "unfortunate class" is compelled to supply the county treasury, because the fee bill requires all fees to be paid into the county treasury in the first place, but it also requires them to be paid out in salaries and clerk hire, and State taxes, leaving the surplus, if any, which used to go into the pockets of the officers, to go into the county treasury, to help to pay the enormous expenses accruing to the taxpayers from litigation. But in no aspect of the case does it change the relations of the litigant, the "unfortunate class," one iota for the worse, but immensely for the better, as it protects him from illegal fees which every one of these lawyers knows litigants were subjected to before the passage of the bill.

The petition also says that "justice should be cheap and readily accessible," thus by innuendo conveying the impression that the fee bill had a tendency to injustice and inaccessible. Now there is nothing in the act, either in its letter or spirit, which justifies such an inference. The innuendo is wholly unjustified by any thing in the bill or in its practical working, and is unworthy of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the petition.

It is notorious that before the passage of the fee bill, illegal fees were charged almost universally in some if not all the offices, and thus the "unfortunate class" had no protection, and it has been asserted that through the lawyers they could get none, because these gentlemen could not afford to quarrel with the officers. The fee bill cuts up illegal fees by the roots, and removes the temptation to charge them. Thus it has really cheapened litigation, and been of immense benefit to the "unfortunate class."

What the petition means by the word "accessible," unless it means that the fee bill has rendered justice less accessible than before, I cannot guess. If it does mean that, the petitioners have insinuated what is not the fact so far as any requirement in the fee bill is concerned.

These petitioners lay great stress on the assumption that the "unfortunate class" are required to supply the county treasury, but they make no complaint that the State requires one-half of all the fees from Allegheny county officers, after deducting fifteen hundred dollars, allowing nothing for expenses and clerk hire. Has the State got this, although the officers have had to swear that it is made a true and just return? In 1868 the whole amount received by the State for her share of one-half of the fees after deducting fifteen hundred dollars for each officer, was from the prothonotary, the Clerk of the Courts, the Register and Recorder of Allegheny county about eight thousand dollars, and from Philadelphia county, fifteen hundred dollars. In 1870 from Allegheny county about eight thousand, and from Philadelphia county about ten thousand dollars. Thus, if we can believe these returns, made under oath, the above mentioned officers in Allegheny county had only about eight thousand dollars with which to pay their clerks for one year, and only fifteen hundred dollars apiece for themselves. Does any body believe that they had no more? This is the system which these petitioners would have us to go back to, a system so fearfully demoralizing that no good citizen can look on it without disgust.

Messrs. Editors, I write with some warmth. It is painful to see highly respectable men, to whose hands are committed the legal rights of the people, and who ought to be the guardians of public and political justice, going out of their way to attack a measure of reform with which they have no more to do than the humblest citizen, and which in no sense interferes with their business. But the most painful part is, that their petition is a tissue of blunders and perversions, and conveys an impression entirely unwarranted by the law itself.

It makes no more difference to me than to any other citizen, whether this reform, passed into a law after so much labor, at the urgent demand of the people, shall be destroyed before it is entirely inaugurated, and before it is fully tested. The office-holders, and those who expect to fill the offices hereafter, have fought the measure with unrelenting perseverance, from its inception. The people fearing no danger, have remained quiescent. If the bill is repealed, or substituted by another, which virtually repeals it, and leaves nothing but the apple of sodom to amuse the voters, I shall have nothing with which to reproach myself. I have fulfilled my pledges made in writing, I have procured the passage of a measure of reform which its enemies can only assail by perversions and innuendoes, and if it shall fall it will be because the lust for office and money is more powerful than the desire for reform in the minds of the people.

D. N. WHITE.

CATACAZY'S CASE.

Text of the Note of Prince Gortschakoff to Minister Curtin.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 4.—To-day's *Official Messenger* publishes the following note of Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. Curtin, United States Emperor to the Russian Court. It must be remarked that documents of this sort are seldom published in Russia, except when the Government has some particular aim in making them known to the public:

NOTE OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EMPIRE TO THE NORTH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, MR. CURTIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 21, 1871, (January 2, 1872.) SIR: I had the honor to receive the dispatch addressed to you by Mr. Fish on the 4th (16th) of November last, a copy of which you were instructed to leave with me. The painful affair of M. Catacazy began and grew up during his absence. On my return to St. Petersburg, I took care to make myself acquainted with all its details. I found that *the pro tempore* Minister of Foreign Affairs, Privy Councillor Westmann, without repudiating the requests of the United States Government, expressed only the wish that, for the sake of decency and convenience, M. Catacazy should continue to perform his duties during His Highness the Grand Duke Alexis' sojourn in the United States. Your Government accepted these considerations, and M. Catacazy received consequently orders to return to Russia as soon as the Grand Duke should have left America, and it was also intimated to him that he had no more merits to his post. It seemed to me that, after such an acquiesence on the part of the Imperial Cabinet to all that was asked for in the requests of the United States, the whole affair ought to have been considered as one finally settled, according to the rules of courtesy in force between nations. It was, therefore, not without regret that I learned of the correspondence that was going on on the spot—a correspondence which, in my opinion, was quite purposeless, and in which neither sufficient attention nor respect was shown to a Russian Ambassador still performing his duties.

The communications you made me, in accordance with Mr. Fish's instructions, consist of two distinct parts. The one contains the request to recall M. Catacazy, with deference to which, as I said, we have already given our acquiescence to the wishes of the United States Government. The other contains the complaints against our Ambassador. This part makes the Imperial Cabinet a judge of M. Catacazy's conduct. We shall give this due consideration. But I must tell you that against many of these complaints M. Catacazy has furnished us in his reports with the fullest refutations long before we knew anything about Mr. Fish's despatch. However, ideas of right are sufficiently spread in the United States to make us believe that the Secretary of State will not expect us to pronounce a verdict before we have given a fair hearing to the accused. Consequently, we must, at present, forbear from any judgment, and give M. Catacazy full liberty for presenting all the arguments he can in his favor.

I am firmly convinced that such a manner of viewing things will be duly appreciated by the United States Government, and, on the other hand I will preserve the belief that, however painful this affair is, it will in no way alter the feelings of old and sincere friendship which unite the two countries, all the more as the feelings have been quite recently so brilliantly confirmed by the hearty welcome given by the American people to the son of my august master.

Believe me, sir, &c., &c.,
GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE LOUISE HOME.

One of W. W. Corcoran's Monuments.

(Washington Correspondence of the Christian Mirror.)

The "Louise Home" is a haven and resting place for elderly ladies of gentle birth, established by the munificent liberality of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and an expenditure of but little less than $200,000, besides the cost of the annual support. Mr. Corcoran is now in the ripe and golden years of three score and ten.

He has, by thrift, skill, and prudent boldness, accumulated a great fortune. For some years he has mourned the loss of his wife and only daughter, both bearing the name of Louise. And when he would build a fitting monument to embalm their memory, it came that this Home grew up in his thought, and was then begun and builded. Now it stands high and stately on one of the most sightly places in the city, and is massive in proportions and fair in all architectural graces. A wide space all around gives ample room for light and air, and beautiful gardens near by add at once to the charms in the sight of the looker-on and the happiness of the inmates.

The cheerfulness and beauty of the exterior only betoken what may be found within. The furniture throughout is as handsome as would be chosen for a private house. The table equipage is in beautiful taste. Even in the parlors a piano, games, and books are supplied with most thoughtful care. Then there are some sixty private apartments for the use of inmates of the house, some of them arranged in suits of parlor and bed room, the others being simply single rooms. The ladies, who will now on one of the four fronts of the building, and are large, light and airy, and amply provided with heat and thorough ventilation. An elevator helps the sick, or aged, or infirm, to mount the higher stories. The rooms being ranged about the sides and approached from galleries on the inside wall, there is afforded a large quadrangle in the centre of the building, and this being covered by a glass roof, gives, on the main floor, on the lower story, a large and charming space for walks, exercise, or recreation. This arrangement of rooms is excellent for individual privacy and for all purposes of inspection and domestic regulation.

The table is not extravagantly spread, but is amply supplied with everything needed for the delicate and variable tastes of the inmates. While it ranks among our public charities, yet the conditions thrown about the admittance of inmates makes it only measurably a public institution. The aim is to provide for old ladies, women of good family, education, and refinement, who, by any adversity, are obliged to find some help for a decent and accustomed support. No fee is charged for admission. The inmate is at no expense for anything else beside, excepting, of course, clothing and such personal affairs, and the regulations for the Home are most simple. The inmates are requested to be punctual at the three daily meals—a certain tidiness of dress on coming to meals and in appearing in the parlors or public rooms is also requested—and to be in the house before 9 o'clock in the evening. In devising these brief rules, there has been the most tender regard for the feelings of those who may seek the rest and comforts of this home.

THE N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The call for a convention at Cincinnati on the 6th of May next, to prevent the renomination of General Grant, comes from the same quarter that the convention was called eight years ago at Cleveland, to defeat the renomination of President Lincoln. St. Louis seems to be the headquarters of lunatics, radicals and sore-headed politicians. The call for the Cleveland convention, eight years ago, came from the "impracticable and noisy lagerbier reds of Missouri." These men were about as crazy over Fremont as they are over Schurz. That they will find some other discontented materials in different sections of the country, we have no doubt. That their efforts will amount to just about as much as the Cleveland gathering did, no one will ordinary sense can doubt. We predict that the Cincinnati gathering of sore-heads will turn out a great fizzle.

THE "coming man" of Wall street is said to be a Henry Smith. He was formerly a member of the firm of Fisk, Gould & Martin, but withdrew therefrom some time since, and has been operating in his own name. He spends his time in Wall street, dealing in railway shares—sometimes carrying millions of dollars worth. It stated that he made $4,000,000 clear last year, and that he is now worth from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. He is a bold speculater, who, having once calculated the chances, persistently pushes forward till success crowns his efforts. It is predicted of him that his immense railroad interests will necessitate his becoming manager of some one of the great railroad corporations. Vanderbilt, Gould and other "princes" are said to recognize in Mr. Smith "a foeman worthy of their steel," and prophesy that he will become "dictator" of the street.

INWARD INJURIES.

Those outward manifestations of frail and departing health are easily detected; in truth, outward signs are often marks of an inward disease The pale face, the lustreless eye, the sunken and hollow cheek, with now and again the circumscribed spot, which, whilst it may not like that on Cæsar's face, denote anger, but it does denote something lacking harmony in the inward workings of the human constitution. How quickly does your ear catch the irregular strokes of the pendulum of the clock which indicates something wrong in its internal workings; but how vastly more certain, and of infinitely more importance, is the muffled beat of the heart, or the gurgling sound of the lungs, in warning us of the faulty performance of those organs in the human organism. When to this is added the cough, the pains in the chest, the difficult breathing, the livid color of the lips, the hectic fever and the night sweats; what more can be wanting to appraise us of approaching danger. Take Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Remove the peccant matter before the wheels of life are loaded until they revolve no longer in unison with that beautiful harmony of health which the God of Nature meant for all.

Sold at $1.50 per bottle; 4 for $5. at 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's private office for Lung examinations in the rear. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, except Sundays and Tuesdays.

CAUTION.

The efficacy of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparations in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and wire-cloth, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE caution the public against inferior preparations, which are calculated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the names of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

Sold in Pittsburgh only at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

FRAUDULENT MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Among the pernicious frauds of the period, there is one which especially deserves the reprehension of all who place a proper value on health and life. The swindle referred to consists in the attempts of irresponsible parties, in different sections of the United States, to impose upon the market vile astringent compounds manufactured out of damaged or worthless drugs and refuse liquor, as preparations possessing the rare medicinal virtues of the most popular and efficacious of all vegetable tonics and alteratives—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The concoctors of these "local bitters" are, in the truest sense of the phrase, *public enemies.* Their fiery potions inflame the stomachs, stupify the brain, and shatter the nerves of those who are unwise enough to accept them as substitutes for the famous Vegetable Invigorant, that for twenty years has been known throughout the Western Hemisphere as a standard article.

The fame of Hostetter's Bitters as a health-preserving, vitalizing medicine is as wide as the world, and the miserable attempts of needy nostrum-mongers to supplant it would be treated with silent contempt, were it not that serious consequences sometimes follow the use of the adulterated, noxious compounds in question. Whoever recommends any of them as remedies for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Intermittent Fever, Rheumatism, or any other complaint for which Hostetter's Bitters is a known specific, is guilty of a mean, if not a legal misdemeanor. At this season, when the process of relensing from the earth, in the form of unwholesome vapors, the active principle of disease a course of Hostetter's Bitters will be of the utmost service to persons with feeble constitutions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

Jeweler,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Fine Watches,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

French Clocks

AND

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

42 Fifth Avenue.

ja27

United States

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,

AT

HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,

79 Smithfield Street.

ja19

THE PLACE TO BUY

FINE GOODS

AT LOW PRICES, AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 Fifth Avenue.

AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES of every description and at all prices.

FINE CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE &c., in great variety. ja27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Stock is Complete

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

Shawls and Skirts.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls,
Long and Square Woolen Shawls,
Seamless Felt Skirts,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.
At $2.50, Ladies' Square Woolen Shawls, full size.
At 50c, All Wool Shoulder Shawls, extra bargains.
At $1, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy full size.
At $1.50 and $2, All-Wool Felt Skirts, great bargains.
At $1, Ladies' Knit Underskirts, worth $2.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers, worth 75c.
At 50c, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, (ext. good
At 75c, Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, (bargains.
Extra Bargains in Ladies and Gents' Underwear.

Millinery Goods.

Neck Bow and Sash Ribbons.
Gent's Neck Ties, Collars and Cuffs.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—Samples sent by mail, when requested. and Goods sent C. O. D. by express to all parts of the United States. ja29

THE PLACE FOR

Gentlemen.

LET EVERY ONE READ!

When you want to complete your toilet visit the

Gents' Furnishing Department

OF

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

AT

New Retail Stores,

197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.

We have just opened a large and complete assortment of

Morrison's Star Shirts,

In every grade, with single and 1¼ inch plait, open back for Spiral Studs. Open front, with Buttons or Spiral Studs.
We have also all the Latest Styles of

NECK WEAR.

Linen Collars, all shapes.
Linen Cuffs.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Opera and Party Kids, at $1.50 per pair.

UNDERWEAR

In all grades and sizes, in White, Clouded, Scarlet and Shetland.

SUSPENDERS.

Half Hose, in Scarlet, White, Shetland, Cashmere.
Merino and British Cotton Half Hose of all qualities.

Handkerchiefs

Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched.
Initial Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands,
Neglige Shirts,
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons,
Traveling Satchels and Railroad Bags.
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, all sizes.
☞ Open on Saturday Evening till 8½ o'clock.

Please Remember the Place,

LIBRARY BUILDING,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

ja17

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.
GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
TO SAVE COST OF MOVING.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

MERCHANTS ASSORTING UP STOCK
CALL AND SEE OUR NEW GOODS.
BARGAINS BEFORE REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
WILL REMOVE TO OUR NEW BUILDING,
239 and 241 LIBERTY ST., opp. Wood St.,
ABOUT 1st FEBRUARY.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, R. BECKER.

A New Establishment.

WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture and Upholstery,

127 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class

FURNITURE.

McDonough's Lounge Bed,

the most simple in construction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30. at

21 Smithfield Street.

no8:d3s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card of Thanks.

Grateful to my numerous friends and a generous public for their very liberal patronage, would respectfully inform them that previous to the advance in goods, enough of all kinds of

Cotton, Woolen, Silk

AND

LINEN GOODS,

Were purchased to last for some time, and that those who do not find it convenient to purchase at present need not fear any advance while the present stock lasts, as the supply is ample to last for several months, without advancing, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

New Establishment.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

FURNACES,

RANGES, GRATES.

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Church and School Committees, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain nor discolor by gas, smoke, oils or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent of fuel.

THE NEW CONE FURNACE,

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for safety of consumption, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will commend itself to all who examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. THE BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,

193 Liberty Street,

de21:h29-TTHAS PITTSBURGH, PA.

Macrum & Carlisle,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFER

DECIDED BARGAINS

IN

WINTER GOODS.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.

Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

ja 0-TTHS

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS,

For Winter Wear.

A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.

A FULL SELECTION OF

Ladies' and Misses'

WHITE SHOES

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS
Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞ Collection made.
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds ... low est market rates.
☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Bonds—1871	110¾	110¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115	115
Gold	109¾	109¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾
Erie	33¾	32¾
Reading	104¾	104¾
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾
Ft. Wayne	97	97
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	97¾
Rock Island	110¾	110
Chicago & N W	72¾	72¾
Do Preferred	86¾	86¾
St. Paul Common	56¾	55¾
Do. Preferred	82	82
Western Union	84¾	84¾
Union Pacific	87¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Pacific Mail	56	56
West. Union Telegraph	72¾	72¾
Adams Express	91¾	91¾
American Express	59	59
U. S. Express	69¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo	63¾	63¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Penna. Central	93¾	93¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	127	127
Lehigh Navigation	40	40
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	44¾	44¾
Central R R of N. J.	45¾	45¾
Empire Transportation	54¾	54¾
Union Transportation	30	33
Pittsburgh City 6s	99	99
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	92	92¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62	62
Phila. & Erie	26	26
Schuylkill Navigation	17¾	17¾

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6 cur. 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	Currency 6s	94
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	——
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cy. Pacifics	——

NEW YORK, January 29, 1872.

Gold sold up to 110 this morning on all kinds of sensational rumors, but closed weaker at 109¾@109¾. Loans were from 4 to 7 for carrying. Clearances $54,750,000. Governments strong and higher. The stock market was heavy during the greater part of the day, and prices declined ½ to 1½ per cent. The decline was first marked in Union Pacific. Pacific Mail, Onion, Lake Shore and Hannibal & St. Joseph. At the close of the day the market was strong and active and there was a large recovery of ½ to 1 per cent. in the general list. The money market was made active by gold, but closed broken to-day at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, but at the close the supply at 7 per cent. currency was large over the demand. Southern State securities on the last call were generally steady; Missouris were exceptionally weak and declined nearly 1 per cent.

Sterling exchange 109.

Government bonds—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 110¾; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111¾; new '65, 110¾; do '67, 112¾; do '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency sixes, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 9¼; Tennessee old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia new, 62; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 31; do new, 15½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 72¾; Quicksilver, 26¾; Adams Express, 91¾; Wells-Fargo do, 58; American Merchants Union do, 69¾; United States do.—Pacific Mail, 56; New York Central, 97¾; Reading, 97¾; Erie, 32¾; do preferred, 69; Harlem, 116; do preferred, 125; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 97¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97¾; Rock Island, 110¾; New Jersey Central, 111; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 83¾; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; do preferred, 86; Ft. Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 64; Chicago & Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 125¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; C. C. & C. 88; Burlington & Quincy, 138; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 224; Illinois Central, 128; Union Pacific, 87¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union 62¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Sods, 4 cwt; refined, 4½@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 8; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—We can report a steady demand and regular sales at $3.00@3.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4.00@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—As noted in our last report, there is an improved demand for strictly prime, and the supply of this particular kind is light; low grade butter is very dull and very abundant. The former kind may be quoted at 29@35, for prime to choice roll.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull and nominally unchanged; we continue to quote at 7@ 10 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR — Continues dull with a drooping tendency; quoted at 4 cts per lb.

BEANS—Receipts light, but the supply is fully up to the demand, and prices remain unchanged; $2.00@2.50 per bushel.

CHEESE—$2@10 per lbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.40 per cwt, or 65 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@18 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.50.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, by the car load, 31; case, usual advance for small lots. Trade dull.

CHEESE—Is firmer, under the influence of an advance in New York, but prices are unchanged; Goshen, 15½@16; Factory, 14½@ 15; Dairy, 13½@14.

COUNTRY LARD—Is coming in freely, and stocks are accumulating; prices, however, remain unchanged, 8@8¾ cts.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.00@6.50 per case; Tomatoes, $4.25@4.50; Winslow's Corn, $5.00@5.50.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, 5@6 cts.

EGGS—The demand is generally reported light, and, notwithstanding stocks are measrs, prices are hardly maintained, 30@35 for fresh, and 25@28 for pickeled.

FLOUR—Is firm, and, notwithstanding the demand is entirely local, prices are well maintained. We continue to quote good to choice red winter wheat at $7.50@7.75; choice White and Spring at $8.00@8.25, and fair to good spring extras at $7.25@7.50. Rye Flour, in small lots, $5.50. Our dispatches, of Saturday, reported flour firm in the west, but quiet and rather dull in the east; trade has been dull at the seaboard markets for some time past, as there is little or no demand for export.

FRUITS—Peaches dull; halves, 10@10½; mixed, 8@8¾; quarters, 7@7½; peeled, 15@20. Apples, 6¾@7¾ for common to fair, and 8@8¾ for prime to choice. Blackberries, 14@15. Prunes, 10 cts. Layer Raisins, $3 per box, for cold, and $4.75 for new; Valencia Raisins, 13c per lb. Messina Oranges, $3.25@3.50 per box. St. Michaels, $3.00@3.50. Malaccas, $7.00@7.50 per case. Lemons, $4.50@4.50 per box.

GRAIN—Wheat receipts very light and market barely common to choice red may be quoted at $1.48@1.52, white 2@3 cts higher. Rye in good demand with sales at 86c. Corn continues dull with a limited inquiry. Oats near reported at 38@40, shelled 60@62. Barley receipts light but equal to the demand, prices depend very much on the quality of barley offered. Oats in good demand, may be fairly quoted at 86c, and with increased receipts and low prices for corn, are not likely to go much higher, the bulk of the oats needed, however, to supply this market must come from distant points and if present high rates of freight are continued, prices may be well maintained through the remainder of the season.

GROCERIES—Since our last general report Rio coffee has advanced a full ¼c per lb. and the general opinion is that a further advance will soon follow. The importers views having been sustained by the latest Rio mails and telegrams, giving accounts of small receipts and light shipments, they are determined, being mostly possessed of large means and credit, to make the most out of their present strong position by holding off until buyers are forced by their wants to pay the prices demanded. The latest Rio telegram reports the daily receipts from the interior of Brazil at 3,000 bags, or (say) 90,000 bags per month while the stock held in first hands in the United States is about 114,000 bags. Unless the receipts at Rio grow larger and the shipments from thence are heavier, the stock in this country will be so far reduced at the end of February as to cause prices to run up in the neighborhood of 28 to 30c currency—for the present stock in the United States will not last the month, nor will our share of the present daily consumption, so Rio, be sufficiently at least one-half, to keep up the growing wants of the trade. It is believed, however, in certain quarters that the light receipts at Rio were occasioned by the suspension of business usual in slave holding countries during the holiday season—the late news comprising the business operations between the 23d of December and the 6th of January. In this view of the case it is thought by some that the next news will show larger receipts and consequently have a depressing effect upon our market. In any view of the situation we are inclined to the opinion that no diminution in values will occur for a month to come, and not that of the deficiency in the crop of Brazil is verified. Other descriptions, such as Java, Maricaibo, &c., are in good request at full figures. The next news from Rio will be looked for with much interest. Sugar—The market for raw sugar is not strong unless we except choice grades which are scarce and command high figures. Refined is firmer and the market almost bare of goods. Molasses—New Orleans molasses still hold a high head, and we do not expect to see any falling off in prices during the season. Syrups a shade better at the close of the week and higher prices anticipated. Some grades are selling at re-duced figures, but dealers are taking up all the cheap lots offered on the eastern markets for speculative purposes. Rice—Carolina firm and prices hard, with very little for sale in this market. Rangoon and Patna steady at our quotations.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13¾; Extra C, 13¼; Fine Yellow, 13¼; Yellow, 12¾; Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10½; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—Fair, 10; Prime, 10½; Good, 10¾; Choice, 11¼.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 28; Prime, 25; Good, 24, Fair, 23@23½. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 26@ 28. Mocha, 30. Maracaibo, 24. Coal Oil—Refined, 25½; Lower grades, 20@24.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 60. White Honey, 50. Downing's, 60. Durant's, 60. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 60; other grades, 45@55. New Orleans Molasses, old, 90. New crop, 60.

RICE—Cackes Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 7¾@8. Patna, 9.

SPICES—Pepper, 20. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 35. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Is dull at $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—Is more plenty, but the feeling is growing firmer and if the present cold snap should last a month or even two weeks longer, prices will no doubt do better; for time being however, the demand is light, as consumers generally are pretty well supplied, and, as yet there is no quotable improvement in prices. We continue to quote baled at $20@23 in round lots and $22@27 in a small way, according to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firmer and tending upward; No. 1 Extra, in a jobbing way, 85@87 cts.

LIME—Ferrysburg white, $1.00@1.50 per bbl; Cleveland $1.40@1.50.

MILL FEED—Sales, in a jobbing way, from store, at $22@23 per ton for fine; $23@26 for Shorts; $28@30 for Middlings, and $40 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Is in fair supply but unchanged 12@13 for dressed Chickens; 15@17 for Turkeys and Ducks. Geese very dull; we quote nominally at 9@11 cts.

POTATOES—There is no improvement in the demand and the market continues dull while prices are unchanged; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 75@85 cts per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured sides, 9; clear ribbed, 8¾; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 13. Dried Beef, 16¾. Mess Pork, $14.50@15.00. Plain Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¾; in kegs and buckets, 10¾@11.

RAGS—Sales, 4@5¾ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Quiet at $1.65@1.70 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed continues very quiet but an improved demand is expected next month, and, in consequence, holders are offering inducements in the concession in 50 cent per feet sales; we continue to quote at $2@2.50, buying and selling. Timothy Seed is scarce and will command higher; now quot at $3.50@ 4.00. Flaxseed is unchanged at $1.80.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points from which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Greenwald & Kahn, Wooster	1 car
S. Traurman, Crestline	3 cars
Mills & Bro., Ohio	2 cars
J. Hohns, East Liberty	1 car
Needy & Kahn, East Liberty	3 cars
J. R. Mellon, Palestine	1 car
J. R. McMillen, Palestine	1 car
J. W. Unger, Canton	1 car
P. M. Sayler, Canton	1 car
J. R. Head, Loudonville	1 car
Jos. Trimble, Loudonville	1 car
J. A. Trimble, Mansfield	1 car
F. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car
Holmes, L. & Co., Nevada	1 car
D. Jacobs, Lafayette	1 car
Smith & Hartman, Chicago	1 car
J. Turner, Chicago	2 cars
S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	1 car
J. Shamberg, Chicago	1 car
W. G. Hajms, Benton	1 car
L. C. Talbot, Bellaire	1 car
Total	33 cars

HORSES.

R. Patterson, Jr., Cincinnati	1 car
J. Dryfoos, Indianapolis	1 car

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale to-day was again liberal, footing up 60 loads, or, counting 19 to the car, 912 head; of these, 22 loads were brought over from East Liberty, having been bought there for the Philadelphia market, 24 cars were from Chicago, Indiana and Ohio, and there were about two loads driven in from the country for sale here. Trade, we are under, instead of being over the number, and the supply should have been still larger, but the non-attention of several cars from Chicago, four of which were to arrive this afternoon. The average quality was good, a large and fair proportion of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades, and the prime cattle were extremely few in number, and, too, at full prices, the common and medium were slow from the opening to the close, leaving all the way through, and there were quite a number of odds and ends left over unsold—some 6 or 8 car loads in all. The demand was entirely local; there were no buyers, so far as we could learn, aside from the butchers, and, as the supply of the common and medium grades was somewhat in excess of the demand, trade for these grades, as already noted, was slow and prices ruled lower.

Prime to extra butchers stock sold at from 6¾ to 7 cts—with some few at 7¼; medium to good, 5¾@6¼ cts. Stock steers may be quoted at 4¾@4¾ cts, according to quality, and the number of this kind to-day was small, not exceeding 2 car loads. Fat cows, for which a fair inquiry for stockers, but dealers allege that they cannot be brought here and sold for what farmers are willing to pay, and this accounts for light offerings of this particular kind; farmers generally lost money on the stockers they bought one year ago, being obliged, in many instances to sell their cattle when fatted for less than they cost, and, as might naturally be expected, they want to lay them in now considerably cheaper, and it behooves them to do so, as there is nothing in the situation at present to warrant any higher prices in 1872 than prevailed in 1871.

Fresh cows, in fair supply, and those who operate in this kind of stock report the market very dull; may be quoted at $30@50 each, common to fair, and $55@65 for good to No. 1.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold two loads of mixed Ohio stock at 4¾@5¾—one load over.

L Shamberg retailed one load at 5¾@6¾.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. report 51 head of Ohio and Indiana stock at 4¾@6¾.

S Traurman, 52 from Champagne Co., Ohio, of which 9 were left over.

Greenwald & Kahn report 72 head of mixed Ohio and Illinois stock at 4¾@7¾.

Sadler, Havens & Co. report 70 head of mixed stock, from Illinois and Ohio, at 4¾@6¾.

Carr & McAllister report having sold one load of small but smooth, fat steers, from Mount Cox, Ohio, for T R Head, at 5¾@5¾ cts.

Jacob Lobman, 25 head of mixed Ohio stock, common to good, at 4¾@6¾.

J W Unger sold 6 fresh cows at $35@55 each, according to quality. Reports market very dull.

Keefer & Beyer report 37 head of fair to good butchers stock at 5¾@6 cts.

Jas Shaw reports 17 head of commonish stock, from Lawrence Co., at 4¾@5¾.

S Bradley had 13 head of good Penna. stock up until 10¾ o'clock and unsold.

Rothchilds & Zeigler report 2 loads of fair to good butchers stock at 5¾@6¾.

Jacob Shamberg, one load of good stockers at 5¾@6; 3 loads of butchers stock at 5¾@6¾.

M Varner reports 12 head of fair to good butchers stock, from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾.

S Lowenstine, 50 head of mixed western stock at 4¾@7 cts.

S Marks & Bro., 32 from Ohio and 20 from Chicago, sold at 5¾@7¾ cts.

Hartman & Moonshine, one load from Chicago and one load on commission, at 5¾@6c.

Jacob Needy reports 4 loads—one load left over.

F Hector, 14 head of fair to good Ohio steers at 4¾@6 cts.

E Katz reports two loads of fair to good Ohio stock at 5¾@7 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep was very meagre to-day not exceeding if reaching 200 head and with a fair demand the market was steady and prices fully maintained. Notwithstanding the fact that sheep are the dearest kind of stock, selling at 5¾@6¾ per lb for fair to prime hogs and ¾ to 1 cent per lb above cattle, yet drovers allege that there is no money in handling them, that they are higher relatively in the country than they are here and that farmers generally are very indifferent about selling even at present prices. Prime to extra lambs may be quoted at 7@7¾; fair to good at 6@6¾; and common at 5@5¾.

J W Unger sold 17 common coarse wool sheep averaging 72 lbs at $4.60 per head.

J W Stewart reports having retailed 50 fair to good at 6@7 cts.

There were some other sales the particulars of which we did not ascertain.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was also light and with a fair demand, the market was steady without, however, any quotable change in prices; sales were made in a retail way at 6¾@6¾, as to grade, the great proportion of the operations were within the range of 4¾@5¾—there were but few sales above 5¾ and not very many even at that.

J W Unger sold 20 good stock hogs averaging 199 lbs at 4¾.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 29, 6 P. M.—Consols 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 93; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 91¾. PARIS, January 28.—Rentes 57f 17c.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—Cotton strong; middling upland 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11 8d@11 10d. Flour 28s@ 47s. Corn 38s 3d. Lard 46s 9d. Cheese 60s.

ANTWERP, January 29.—Petroleum 47 francs.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 29, 1872.

Trade in petroleum, so far at least as our market is concerned, continues very dull with but little prospect of any immediate improvement. Refined—spot or January, 22¾; February, 22¾; March 23; buyer's option until July, 25. Crude weak but without quotable change; spot, $3.82½ per bbl at Parker or $4.32½ delivered here; seller February, $3.80 at Parker or $4.30 here. Oil City, $4.20.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Crystal O W account T P Miller	148
Liberty O W account D Wilkins	154
Petrolite O W, account W Stewart	224
Standard O W, account T P Miller	74
Liberty O W account W Stewart	314
Liberty O W, account T King	80
Standard O W, account J King	42
Standard O W, account Fisher Bro	160
Sunbeam O W, account Fisher Bro	74
Crystal O W, account J Bushnell	456
Klier's O W, account P Hutchinson	480
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan	474
Maumee O W, account T Hackett	528
Sterling O W, account T Hackett	148
Sterling O W, account B S Duncan	148
Total	4,238

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls ref oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Brazil & Wagner, 168 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co. Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 211 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L & S, 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. Kelly & Co. 161 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

D Hay & Co. 167 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co. Phila.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 150 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 350 bbls ref oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 194 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,812 bbls

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Shoenberger & Co, oil	3	Coleman, R & Co., or	2
Brown & Co., ore	1	W. Clarke & Co., o.	2
Hussey, W & Co	2	Clement, S & Bro, ore	1
Bryan & C, ore	2	Wilson, G & Co., o.	1
Warton, Bro & Co.	2	Pitts Boh Co., ore	1
J Moorhead metal	1	Jones & L., metal	1
Iverson, P & Co, m	1	Union Mills, metal	1
Spang, C & Co, metal	1	Graff, B & Co., met.	1
Total	33		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co., metal	1	Neasmer, m	1
Zug & Co, metal	9	Lower Union Mills	4
Rees, G & Co, metal	3	Loomis & C, metal	1
Voegtly, Bro & Co.	2	Madintosh H & Co m	1
Graff, B & Co, metal	24	Rogers & R., m	2
Spang, C & Co, met.	2	Lewis, O & P, metal	2
Lyon & Co, metal	1	Lewis, B & D, metal	5
Laughlin & Co metal	2		
Total	86		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Rees G & Co, metal.	1	Lewis, O & P metal	3
Total	4		

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Hallman & H, metal 3

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Cotton more active; middling upland 22¾c. Flour less active; superfine western and State $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.35@6.75; good to choice $6.85@7.25; extra ohio, $6.90@7.25; choice do, $7.30@7.75; extra Genesee, $6.90@7.25; choice do, $7.30@7.75; extra southern, $7.00@7.50; choice do, $7.50@8.00; extra Canada, $6.90@7.25; choice do, $7.30@7.75. Rye flour steady at $4.60@5.20. Corn meal quiet and steady; Jersey, $3.75@3.80; Brandywine, $3.80@3.85. Wheat—Spring 1c lower; winter red western 1@2c lower; amber 1c lower; white 2c lower. Rye quiet and steady; western 74@74½c. Oats firmer; western and state 39@39½c. Barley quiet; inferior to prime new western 57@67c; two-rowed state, nominal; western 74@74½c. Oats firmer; western and state 39@39½c. Eggs 32@33c. Hay quiet; shipping $1.30@1.35; retail lots $1.40@1.77. Hops firm. Coffee quiet; Rio 19¾@22c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; refining grades 9¾@9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 47@58c. Rice quiet 7¾@8¾c. Crude petroleum 13c; refined 23@23¾c. Tallow firmer; prime 9¾@9¾c. Pork quiet but firm; new mess $14.50@ 14.62½; new prime $12.00; new prime mess $14.00; mess March $14.62; April and June $14.75. Beef and hams unchanged; three quiet; mess $14.00@15.00; India $19@20. Cut meats dull; middles nominal; long clear 5¾@5¾c; hams 8¾@9¾c. Middles quiet but firm; long clear and clear shoulders 7¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet; western 11@23c; State 29 @36c. Cheese firm at 15@16c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Beeves: total receipts 8,400 head, or the largest since the middle of December; there were also 5,300 cattle and 165 cars at Communipaw, 96 at One Hundredth street, and 61 at Weehawken; the weather is intensely cold, with a biting wind which has prevented a decline, and most of the stock was sold; a few lots in were reserved for to-morrow, many of them very good cattle; selections 16 cwt cross brought 13½c, 600 lbs per cwt, with some prime averaged 12¾@13c; fair to good 11½@12½c; common 10½@11½c; the poorest bulls &c. at 8@9½c, averaging close upon 11½c. The market was much better than could be expected to meet such a run; 4 cars thin 6¾ cwt Ohio steers at 10¾@10¾c; poor 8¾ cwt Texans 9c; one car 5 cwt Texas steers 9c; one car 5 cwt Illinois steers 8½c; 13 fine cars fair 7¾c cwt 12¾c; 3 cars fair 6¾ cwt 10¾c; 3 cars 6¾ cwt 10¾c; some quiet dealing on them, sealed from observation.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, January 29.—3 cars lumber, Alex Somers; 1 do do, Robt Warren; 1 do do, Bunten & Miller; 1 do do, McQuewan & D; 1 do do, McKee & Douglas; 2 do do, J & A Hamilton; 1 do do Hugh Murphy; 1 do do, C W & G A Mundorf; 3 bbls machines, Smith & Foster; 1 bx s cases, Pulland & Phillips; 4 bales leather, G F Keller & Co; 4 bxs castings, Westoneouse Air Brake Co; 69 bbls oil, Rieseldorfer; 10 bxs tin, Thos Mc. Coy; 1 car wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 1 car oats, James Graham; 1 car oats, G W Miller; 1 car brick, Kloss, Carnahan & Co; 10 bxs s machines, Grover & Baker; 1 case clothing, Knox & Orr; 1 do do, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 31 bxs rags, H B McClurg; 10 bbls eggs and butter, P Duff & Son; 1 car lumber, Mullin & Co.

Allegheny Station January 29.—1 car hay, J W Unger; 2 do corn, W J Kountz; 2 do hogs, Rahya & R; 1 do copperas, Jas Graham; 1 bbl; 1 do bay, R Knox & Son; 2 do corn, 18 d hogs, 100 bbls flour, I Hippley; 1 car m feed, M Steel & Son; 2 do corn, Jas Graham; 1 do do, G Neff; 1 do do, J R Holmes; 4 bbls c nuts, P Owens; 400 bibles, A & J Groetzenger; 75 bbls flour, F W Gerdt; 2 do do, Jas Graham; 1 do do, W B Moore; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do do seed, M Buchan; 1 car lumber, J McBriar; 1 do do, W Speonz; 2 cars tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; lot s ware, O F Lamm & Co; 1 car hay, G Stewart; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 1 car shingles, Anshutz & Co; 1 do lumber, Mullin, S & Co.

Allegheny Valley Railroad, January 29.—11 cks rags, McClellan & Co; 1 bx books, J S Reed & Son; 5 sks oats, McIntire & B; 2 bbls flour, M Hoffman; 10 sks chop, McElroy & Ins; 1 car metal, Rees, G & Co; 2 do ice, G W Glass; 3 do metal, Lewis, O & P; 6 do 1 stone, Shoenberger B & Co; 1 do grain and flour, Jas Graham; steel scraps, Singer, N & Co; 1 car wood ware, Diamond Bro; 8 cases mdse, A G Kelly & Son; 4 bxs do, McFarland & Co; 75 bxs soap, T C Jenkins; 8 do cheese, H Res Jr; 8 do do, Woodburn & D; 1 car mdse, McCormick & Co; 6 bls flour, R C Marshall.

River Intelligence.

The weather Sunday night and yesterday was stinging cold, and, consequently, the prospects for navigation are not very flattering. The thermometer at 6 a. m. was down to zero, and at 5 p. m., it degrees above.

The Kate Putnam, we learn, has reached the wharfboat at Rochester. Of course, she will get no further for the present.

—The Memphis *Avalanche*, of Thursday, says: The tow-boat Champion, with nine boats and barges of coal—some 1,500,000 bushels in all—arrived yesterday morning from Cairo. All her tows left for the south at 5 p. m. this day. The Ironsides, from Pittsburgh on her way South, came down yesterday with a large lot of gas water and other goods for this city. Captain Nick Wall, well known among river men about St. Louis, is on a visit to this city. Captain W. has been a resident of Colorado for a number of years past, but he has pushed up stakes and departed forever from the arid plains that he had long called home.

—The New Orleans National Republican, of Tuesday, says: The river at this point and Mississippi river are not only much surprised, but disgusted with the action of the once Gen. Jeff. Thompson of C. S. A., as regards his partisan action in the present political difficulties. There is also much comment in river circles by men who served under a general named Longstreet, for the part he played in the revolutionary party.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Saturday says: "The river is again gorged at two or three points between this and Cincinnati. The first gorge is at the head of the towhead, extending a considerable distance up the river. It is said to be thick enough to admit of pedestrians crossing from shore to shore. Between here and Evansville heavy running ice is reported, in consequence of which the Henderson packet Morning Star did not leave yesterday evening. How long this ice blockade will last depends entirely upon the weather.

—The Katie P. Kountz, en route from New Orleans has the following for this end of the river, Bridgeport:—E. P. Rhodes & Son., 75 bbls whisky; Jas. Hay & Co., 50 bbls whisky; 50 bbls molasses, 7 half bbls molasses; O. Sons & Co., 40 bbls molasses. Steubenville—Brown & Co., 50 bbls molasses. Pittsburgh—Jos. Hollinshade & Co., 25 bbls molasses; J. S. Dilworth, 70 bbls molasses; McDully & Co., 4 casks broken glass; Gloss, Smyth & Co., 1 bx glass.

—The Sioux City *Journal*, of the 24th, says: "H. D. Boozo, of St. Louis, who has been in the city for the past ten days, left yesterday for home to-day. Captain Grant Marsh, of the steamer Nellie Peck, arrived here by the noon train on Tuesday, and is visiting his family. The Captain will immediately proceed to dock the North west Transportation Company's boats in this city.

—Says Walt, of Cairo, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "The Mary Houston left New Orleans without her bills, as delivery of boats have done, and, like them, did not find them ready. Her agent was on hand, but, from the habit of leaving without bills of lading seems to be growing upon steamboatmen, and yet I have not seen one who has done it who did not declare he will not be caught in such a fix a second time.

—The Newport Bridge Company are now flying two red flags from the bridge over where the coffer dams in the main channel span are, as there is now but a small and insignificant stage for boats to pass over in safety; this can either pass between the two red flags or between the flag and the Newport pier.

—The Evansville *Journal*, 28th, says: The Kate Kinney left with fully 800 tons and drawing 6 feet, her guards being close down to the water. She had engagements at Paducah below for 4,000 bars of corn, but Capt. King thought he could only safely take 1,000 bags.

—The steamer Fort Gibson on the Arkansas packet line, has saved a large portion of the sunken Importer's cotton cargo, and will likely make a good thing in the way of salvage at $15 per bale out of it.

—A. C. Green, formerly a steamboat clerk on Red river, and the Ouachita, but of late St. Louis and intends to make that his home for the future. He was a resident of New Orleans about twenty years.

—A late Memphis paper says: Captain Thorwegan left yesterday for Cairo, accompanied by Mrs. Thorwegan, engineer of the Great Republic, who resumes his former position on the boat.

—The Ohio and Exchange, en route from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, are icebound at Louisville.

—The Carrie Converse has broken in two, and all hopes to save her have been abandoned.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 29.—Cotton firm; no shipping facilities. Flour dull and trade. Wheat firm; No 2 spring $1.39; winter only small sample lots sold. Corn good earlier; offer demand; sold on track 60@61c; No 2 in elevator cost 60c; do this side 60c. Oats steady; No 2 on track 36@36½c; No 2 in elevator cost 36c; do this side 40c. Rye firmer; No 2 sold at 72c for choice Iowa. Rye firm but very quiet at 72½c for choice Iowa. Pork firm and higher; $14.62½ buyer March; $14.50. Dry salt meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 6¾c. Bacon stiff; shoulders 6¾c; do clear rib 6¾c. Bacon stiff; small lots sold at 7¾c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 7¾c. Lard higher at 8¾c for prime steam. Hogs firm at 4¾@4¾c. Cattle: in good demand and firmer at 3¾@4c per hundred lbs. The demand was entirely local; there were no buyers, so far as we could learn, aside from the butchers, and, as the supply of the common and medium grades was somewhat in excess of the demand, trade for these grades, as already noted, was slow and prices ruled lower.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No 2 spring $1.34¾ cash and seller February; $1.35¾ seller 1.35¾ February; $1.36¾@1.36¾ March; $1.38¾ April. Corn: No 2 mixed opened active and excited; closed dull and weak; No 2 mixed 41¾c cash or seller January; 41¾@41¾c February; 42¾@42¾ March; 45c April. Oats dull and nominal; 32c cash; 32¾@32¾c seller Feb; 33½@33¾c March; 34¾@34

HOME NEWS.

Over the Hill.

Yesterday morning a boy whose name could not be ascertained, while driving along Quarry street, on the side of the hill above Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, started to turn the vehicle, when the horse backed too far, and the turnout, horse, wagon and boy, went over the hillside. The boy saved himself by jumping out of the wagon. The vehicle and horse rolled over and over to the road below, and the result was the complete demolition of the wagon and the death of the horse. The boy escaped with but a few slight bruises.

Letters Held for Postage January 29, 1872.

J. B. C. Klem, Pittsburgh Pa., 2c; Susan B. Brown, Uniontown Ind., 3c; Caroline Brinkerhoff, Covington Ohio, 3c; Dr. Chambers, New York, 1c; Maggie Cranston, Allegheny city Pa., 3c; Ida L. Daft, Franklin Pa., 3c; Elsa Howell, New York N. Y., 3c; W. R. Johnston, Union city Ind., 3c; Bridgett Mullin, Portland Ky., 3c; John Maloney, Emmettsburg Md., 3c; Medicine Carter & Co., Peoria Ills., 3c; Nettie and Annie, P. O. box 131 Laporte Ind., 3c; Pearson Bros. & Tyler, New Castle Pa., 3c; David Selsor, South Charleston O., 3c; John Taylor, Vanceburg Ky., 3c; Julia Wellman, Lebanon O., 3c.

Savings Banks.

Referring to the runs being made upon several saving institutions in New York, it is a great satisfaction to us to look at the healthy condition out home Savings Banks are shown to be in.

Among the most prosperous of these and newest and youngest is the Nation's Bank for Savings, of Allegheny. We should say had the only one in Allegheny. This Bank has only been in operation about seven weeks, and we learn it has now over one hundred and fifty deposit accounts open. This certainly speaks volumes for its management, and shows the confidence in which it is held by the people. The Nations Bank is located at No. 51 North Diamond, Allegheny.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 28th, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, M D., Health Physician:

Intemperance, 4; cerebral apoplexy, 1; cancer of the breast, 1; consumption, 2; croup, 1; debility, 1; diarrhœa, 1; disease of the kidneys, 1; erysipelas, 1; remittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 2; typhus fever, 2; hernia, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; premature birth, 1; small pox, 4; tabes mesenterica, 2; still births, 3.

Of the ages there were under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 2; from 5 to 10, 0, from 40 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 0; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 0; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 0; from 70 to 80, 2.

Males, 15; females, 16; white, 26; colored, 5. Total, 31.

New Music.

We have received a ballad entitled, "There is a Flower," written by Wilfred Montressor, dedicated to "Alice," and set to music by Alexander Pietschner. The poetry possesses considerable merit, and the strong emotions expressed in it will no doubt be duly appreciated by the fair and accomplished young lady to whom it is dedicated. The music in the composition is also highly creditable. It is rather difficult of execution for an *amateur*, but is ranked in the profession among the classical productions, and of course, can only be duly appreciated by members thereof. Mr. Pietschner has composed several pieces, but this is his first effort in the vocal line, in which he gives considerable promise. The piece is well worthy of purchase.

"My Little one's Waiting for me, written and composed by J. A. Barney, has also been laid on our table. It is published by the Pittsburgh Music Publishing Company, No. 62 Fifth avenue.

Flurry, Flurry.

The wind has, for the past day or two, been making sad havoc with the dirt in the cartways of the city. It is no fault of the elements that our streets and sidewalks are not clean. They have driven it hither and yon, but found no outlet; they have lifted it from the street and dumped it on the sidewalks; they have filled doors and windows with it, and the pockets and cars of passengers have had an undue share of the deposits; chips and dust, straw and dried manure are distributed even at the threshold of our City Hall as in the stalls of a stable, but somehow the authorities do not see it, and our city is becoming a model for dirt and for its smoke. The ordinances are absolete so far as any practical enforcement is concerned, and we are sojourning here cry shame! shame! The smoke cannot be avoided, perhaps. The late Judge Winston said "it was the "sine qua non of our industry," and our street authorities seem to treat the accumulated filth in the streets as the dire necessity, and join in the stranger's cry, and say shame! shame! In Chicago, before the fire at least, the streets were swept every night and the pavements were thoroughly clean in the morning. Why can we not do likewise? as well for decency as for sanitary purposes.

Public Entertainments.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—There was a very good house in attendance to see Mr. Forrest in his impersonations of King Lear, last evening. His rendition of this,—his greatest role,—was all that his most sanguine admirers could wish. To-night Jack Cade.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—A full house, and a very appreciative audience were in attendance at the Fifth Avenue Opera House last evening to greet the "peerless Moriacchi" in the thrilling military drama of the "French spy." The same bill again tonight, and we shall anticipate for "Moriacchi" a full, if not a crowded house.

LIBRARY HALL.—Wachtel, the great tenor, and his German Opera Company, will appear at Library Hall this evening, in Verdi's beautiful opera, "Il Trovatore." The critic in attendance, speaking of Wachtel and his company, says: "The chorus was good. Miss Canissa, as Leonora, sang nearly an operatic piece. Indeed, we never heard her sing so well. It appears as if Wachtel infuses his own enthusiasm into his associates, enabling them to excel their usual efforts. As "Maurice," Wachtel was the ardent lover, the tender, respectful son, the warrior in battle, and the brave Highlan-man the capable of leading the rude soldiers to victory or to death, as well as fate to inspire the woman with that enthusiastic love which prompted her to die for him but not to live for another. The audience was pleased throughout, but at times the enthusiasm amounted to a perfect frenzy. In rendering the concluding solo of the second scene, Wachtel succeeded in reaching the very highest mountain tep of sublimity, and the applause and shouts of his audience were something grand to witness."

A Resignation Withdrawn.

A short time since Rev. B. F. Woodburn tendered his resignation as pastor of the Sandusky street Baptist Church, Allegheny city, but at the urgent and unanimous request of the members, he last Sabbath withdrew it.

He was recently elected President of the Baptist Seminary and Institute, recently chartered, at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland, Pa', and it was expected that he would also be pastor of the Church at that place. The educational enterprise he felt to be an important one, and has had his sympathy and support from its inception. Forty-five thousand dollars (45,000) has already been subscribed at that place, and it is proposed to raise if possible in all two hundred thousand dollars in Pennsylvania.

In offering his resignation, Mr. Woodburn did not believe he could do his duty, but after considering the subject for several weeks with the fact before him that it was the unanimous desire of the church and congregation for him to remain, he became convinced that duty called him to accept the call extended. During the two years that he has been pastor of this church, nearly one hundred have been added to the membership, a large and flourishing mission Sabbath school is carried on, and other missionary work performed by him and his people. The utmost harmony and co-operation have prevailed; and now that he is to remain with them, new zeal and enthusiasm will doubtless be displayed.

Mr. Woodburn is a earnest, instructive speaker, a most faithful pastor and a warm hearted friend. His people are strongly attached to him, and he is respected by all who know him. He co-operates with all the religious and benevolent associations of our city, and is one of the most active and efficient ministers engaged in them.

By remaining pastor of this church, Mr. Woodburn decides to be useful and desirable field of labor, and one whose pecuniary reward would have been nearly double of the one he now receives.

Mr. Cohen Vindicated.

We cordially endorse the following clipped from the *Evening Leader*. Mr. Cohen has been fully exonerated from all complicity with any irregulation that may have occurred at the election for Aldermen in the First ward:

"MR. COHEN VINDICATED.

Though we gave the gist of the court's opinion in the Mel-Humbert case in our Saturday's issue, and though the general implication contained therein is plain enough, yet as the publication of a report of the testimony mentioned no names, we feel that the bearing of that opinion and the decision following upon the character of the most prominent man implicated in the unpleasant affair, demands a fuller expoundation. Many of our most talented young lawyers and rising politicians, was, as will be remembered, accused of having had something to do with the ballot-box stuffing which undoubtedly took place before the third count at that now notorious election in the First ward of Pittsburgh, and the published evidence seemed so confused and contradictory that the LEADER, and the press generally, though believing Mr. Cohen innocent, were unwilling to commit themselves to either side of the muddle by declaring him so. But the evidence has now been sifted, and the court, after due deliberation, declares in the strong words that "we see no room to say however, that the weight of evidence is clearly that the fraud in the last count of the ballot was made as alleged by the petitioners in their evidence." Now the petitioners, in their evidence, alleged positively that the fraud was committed through the agency of Mr. Cohen and the decision, therefore, is a distinct and complete exoneration of Mr. Cohen, from all complicity, either direct or indirect, with the fraud, "if fraud there was," which of course, there was. We are glad to have the opportunity to set Mr. Cohen right before the public in this matter, for the mere suspicion that has hung over him like a cloud, on account of the fraud has been exceedingly injurious to him in this community. But the cloud now passes away, and his prospects should become all the brighter for the temporary eclipse."

A Card—Explanation.

After buying the card photograph for 25 cents, five for $1, or thirty for $5, and one hundred for $16, we give you a certificate, which on each photograph you buy, when on the payment of

ONE DOLLAR,

entitles you to any one article of goods in the class named on the certificate you hold. You can buy as many articles of goods as you hold certificates, all of which will be given up on the purchase of goods, which the certificate calls for. All goods in the different classes are worth more than one dollar, none of which you are compelled to buy unless you wish them.

M. H. HAWKS & CO.,
Howard Block, Smithfield Street.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Messrs. Reichenback & Co., No. 11 Market street make and guarantee trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. They also manufacture artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also, artificial eyes, noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give them a call, No. 11 Market St. D. W.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Appropriation Ordinance Passed -- The Water Commission's Purchases -- Interesting Debate -- The Printing of the Record--New City Valuation Proposed -- The New Members of the Board of Health Chosen--General Matters of Public Interest.

City Councils held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, January 29, 1872, the proceedings of which will be found appended:

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS ..... President.
E. S. MORROW ..... Clerk.

In this branch the following members answered to their names:

Messrs. Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Chislett, Chalmers, Donnelly, Friday, Herron, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, Lauffenberger, Liddell, Lloyd, Miller, McCarthy, Mc-man, Liddell, Marshall, Morrow, Montooth, Cune, McDonald, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Neely, O'Neill, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Thompson, Swinwright, Wainwright, Watson, Wilson, Zorn.

In the absence of the President, on motion, Mr. Burgwin was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gross, President, having arrived, took the chair.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. HOUSE, petition for exoneration from taxes on the Home for Destitute Men. Referred.

Mr. SHIPTON, petition from Judge Park asking permission to place gas shade for trial on lamp on St. Clair street. Granted.

Mr. MONTOOTH, petition from citizens of the Twenty-first ward for water pipes on Enterprise street. Referred to the Water Commission.

Mr. MONTOOTH presented the draft of a bill proposed to have been acted upon by the Legislature, providing for the improvement of Fifth avenue and other streets.

Mr. ZORN, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred. Petition for gas lamp on Liberty street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Referred.

CITY VALUATION.

Mr. MCCARTHY presented the draft of an act as follows:

An Act giving power to the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh to equalize the valuations of taxable real estate within the city of Pittsburgh, for city purposes.

SECTION 1. That the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, either by themselves or by their proper officers or agents, shall have the power to alter, revise and equalize the valuation of the taxable real estate within the city for city purposes.

SEC. 2. That the said Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall take for city purposes the aggregate valuation of the taxable real estate within said city, assessed for county purposes, and in the altering, revising or equalizing said aggregate valuation for city purposes, they shall not increase the aggregate amount assessed for county purposes within the city.

SEC. 3. That the said Councils of the city authorities have no control whatever over the equalization or exoneration of the valuation of real estate within the city for the purposes of the County Commissioners have entire control over the amount of revenue from real estate derived for the city, as experience has shown to have not been used with the sound discretion so important in the exercise of the functions vested. By this bill this power is placed in the hands of the city authorities where it should properly reside.

The paper was referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. F. JONES, resolution for preparation of drafts and surveys for opening Vine street to Wylie avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. LLOYD, petition for water pipe. Referred.

Mr. PEARSON, petition from citizens of Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards for day watchman at station house there. Referred to Police Committee.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, petition from Jacob Hass for appointment of viewers on Thirty-third street. Referred.

Mr. SEELY, petition for widening of Highland avenue to sixty feet. Referred to Survey Committee.

Also, ordinance allowing the People's Railway Company to lay track to East Liberty. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Mr. AIKEN, ordinance providing for the opening of Shady Lane from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Read three times and passed.

SUNDAY READING ROOM.

The President read a petition from Mr. J. W. Pittock asking the use of the old City Hall as a free reading room on Sundays. The room is to be furnished with files of American and foreign papers of different languages, and the petitioner proposes to employ a man to attend to Sabbath school, non-sectarian in its character, wherein shall be taught the rudiments of a common school education. Attached to the petition was a joint resolution granting the privilege asked.

Mr. FRANCIS moved that a special committee, two from Select and three from Common Council to act in conjunction with the Market Committee, consisting of Messrs. Pearson and House in part of S. C., and Messrs. Cohen, Verner and Darlington in part of C. C., were appointed.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented an ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers for 1872. Laid over for the time.

APPOINTMENT OF WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. BURGWIN presented a report from the Water Commission, setting forth that they had visited different points of interest and had opened negotiations for purchase of land for basins &c. They have not proposed to change the location of reservoir fixed upon by the engineers. The Commission argue for the purchase of ample ground. The pumping ground they have secured by R. W. Morgan & Co., who ask $20,000. Therefore for reservoirs the commission desire to purchase at Brilliant Hill and at both ends of Highland and the latter owned by Mr. James McCully, who declines to make a proposition, and desiring to sell. The commissioners desire to have the appointment of viewers; other parties have made offers which have been accepted. Fairmeadow and one quarter acres are desired on Herron's Hill, but the parties have been unable to agree upon a price, and they appoint one of the viewers is contemplated. With the report are resolutions covering the recommendations of the Commission and approving their action so far as done.

Mr. BURGWIN said that the matters contained in the report were left to the discretion of Councils and it was for them to act before the commissioner could go further.

Mr. PHILLIPS hoped the payments could be delayed a month or two later to allow disposal of bonds of the commission.

Mr. CHISLETT wanted to know the amount and value of improvements on the two acres of B. W. Morgan & Co. He thought property near there could be had for 3,000 per acre.

Mr. BURGWIN said the property did not appear to amount to much, but the Commissioners thought the land worth the money.

Several members said the property being at the river side was much more valuable than on the higher land.

The resolutions were read and approved finally.

Mr. PHILLIPS then read the ordinance fixing salaries which will be found published in another column. The ordinance was read three times and passed finally.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered the "ordinance levying taxes making appropriations for the year 1872," which was read by sections and by items. The motion the rules were suspended for the consideration of the ordinance.

Mr. CHISLETT moved to strike out appropriation for printing $4,000 would be taken at once and with $700 for the "Record" there would be but $3,300.

Mr. SHIPTON said to raise the money needed the committee had doubled the tax and the appropriation in the ordinance was greater than in the last year. To change one as now fixed, the whole of the appropriations would have to be gone over. Petitions had been received, and merchants were with some reason complaining about the large taxes. Until the assessors completed their work it can get through this year 1872 in the payment of city needs we ought to be thankful.

Mr. PHILLIPS said the committee were compelled to cut all down, and the best was done that could be. The Water Committee alone are cut down from $80,000 to $50,000.

Mr. RAFFERTY said the Street Committee already owned about $60,000 which must come out of this $50,000. (Laughter.)

The ordinance was passed as presented by the Committee, and is as follows:

An Ordinance Levying Taxes and Making Appropriations for the Year 1872.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary expenses, to pay the interest on the city outstanding bonds, and to discharge all other liabilities now due, or which may become payable during said year, a tax shall be and are hereby levied and assessed upon all property and other objects of taxation, as follows:

1. Upon all property taxable for State and County purposes, twelve mills upon each dollar of valuation, except in proportions of said city designated as rural, in which the tax shall be assessed at two-thirds of said rate, viz: eight mills upon each dollar of valuation;

2. Upon all property taxable for State and County purposes within the limits of the following wards, viz: Birmingham bridge to Soho, and boroughs into one municipality might be so effected as to guard and protect all their several rights and interests and at the same time greatly promote the prosperity of the whole; and

WHEREAS, The best and fairest way to accomplish this result, if practicable at all, is by consultation and interchange of views and opinions between the parties to be it

Resolved, 1. That a committee be appointed, two from Select and three from Common Council, to be appointed